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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1873. NO. 68.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sumner at Washington.

Civil Rights to be Urged This Session.

Sheridan's Views of Indian Affairs.

Readjustment of Reservations Necessary.

Uneasiness Among Sioux and Comanches.

Policy of Removing All Beyond the Confines of Civilization.

Report of the Secretary of War.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Further From the Comptroller of Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1873.

Senator Sumner.

Since Senator Sumner's arrival here there have been evidences of a conciliatory policy between himself and the Republican leaders. A large number of personal friends have called upon him and expressed their congratulations upon his restored health. The Senator says that he feels like entering earnestly into the work of the session, and in addition to other important measures will introduce his Civil Rights Bill, and hopes to effect its passage.

Sheridan on Indian Affairs.

Gen. Sheridan left last night for Chicago, via New York. The Indian question, the General says, requires the utmost exercise of vigilance and discretion; that so rapid has been the settlement of the country heretofore given up to the Indians, that an entire readjustment of reservations will be necessary; that the Indians, finding themselves crowded, have, of late, very materially abated tgeir pretentions to vast areas for hunting purposes. He proposes to set apart certain regions for the absolute use and occupation of the Indians, and that the military force of the Government shall be employed in preventing the incursions of white men upon the reservations, as well as in preventing the depredations of Indians upon the settlements.

The General says there are now evidences of great uneasiness on the part of the Sioux, Comanches and other formidable tribes on the subject of encroachments on the lands claimed by them. It will be necessary, in his opinion, to send at the proper time a force against them to give them a practical idea of the strength of the Government before they can be reduced to subordination and acquiesce in the policy, which now seems inevitable, of permanently removing them all beyond the confines of civilization. General Sheridan confirms the statement already made that the release of Satanta and Big Tree has not been attended with any good results, the young warriors declaring that the council of the tribe was not consulted.

The General stated in regard to the Kickapoos, that he considered this question as finally settled. The squaws of the tribes captured on Mackenzie's raid into Mexico were carried by order of the Lieutenant General to Fort Gibson, eight hundred miles distant, there to remain. The Indians have now started for that post under a cavalry escort, to reclaim their squaws. On their arrival he will make a suitable disposition as to their future residence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1873.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for the month of November were $9,734,050, and for the fiscal year $39,913,189.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of the Secretary of War shows that the estimates for military purposes for the year ending June 30th, 1874, were $33,426,38. The estimates for the same purpose for the year ending June 30th, 1875, are $31,584,344. The appropriations for military purposes for the year ending June 30th, 1874 were $32,917,971. In addition to the usual estimates already made, the following are submitted for such action as Congress may deem proper to take: Armament of forts, $1,449,550; estimate for engineer purposes, $20,439,396. He recommended that better facilities to obtain field musicians be afforded, by the passage of an act authorizing the enlistment of boys not under twelve years of age, with the consent of their parents or guardians. The Secretary says his order directing officers, active or retired, to refrain from visiting Washington during sessions of Congress with a view to influence legislation, will be strictly enforced in so far as he has power. He also says that further legislation is necessary to define the scope of the provision of the act regulating the pay of officers, commutation, etc. The Secretary recommends that an allowance of ten dollars per month be made to lieutenants of the line detailed as acting assistant quartermasters. Of the railroads which purchased material from the Department at the close of the war to the amount of $7,500,000, thirty of them paid in full, the remaining two are still indebted about $4,700,000. He recommends the passage of a law which will enable the Department to collect from the Post Office Department the postal earnings of several of the delinquent railroads. He also recommends an appropriation to continue the experiments of the artesian well at Fort D. A. Russell, believing that a series of flowing wells to the people of Colorado, Wyoming, Dacotah and Montana will be of importance in the development of their national resources. He also recommends that an act be passed authorizing the issue of tobacco as a part of the rations of enlisted men, and that the medical corps be opened to appointment and promotion; that there be an increase of paymasters from forty-four to fifty-two; and that new appointments and promotions be allowed. Work on the sea coast defenses and artificications has been advanced with the rapidity consistent with economy and efficiency, and the works for our principal harbors now contain quite a number platforms ready for their armament of guns of the largest calibre. Harbor defences in course of construction are recommended to be forced to completion. The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to the bridging of the navigable waters of the United States and suggests such general legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the channels of commerce. He recommends the repeal of the law authorizing the construction of bridges across the Arkansas river at Little Rock, for the reason that a bridge constructed according to its terms would materially obstruct navigation. The survey of the lakes has been continued with success during the season. The Springfield system of breech-loaders is to be henceforth used for muskets and carbines in the army, and an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars is asked for to manufacture about 35,000 arms of the accepted system for the reserve supply in case of war. It is recommended that the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia be increased in proportion to the increasing population since the passage of the act of 1808. Cities on the sea coast, it is stated, are in a very defenceless condition, and the Secretary called the earnest attention of Congress to the fact, suggesting that a million and a half of dollars, the estimate of the Chief of Ordnance, be appropriated to put them in a state of defence, and says this sum will only provide defences with one-sixth the complement of guns required for the different fortifications. The purchase of a proving ground for experiments in heavy guns is advised, also an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for the manufacture and trial of twelve-inch cast-iron rifled cannon. A large powder depot, it is recommended, should be established in some region where neither private nor public interests would be endangered, and away from the influence of salt air. Of Chicago, Mr. Mullet says, "I desire to call the attention of the Department to the importance of erecting the Adams street front, for which no appropriation has yet been made. It is of great importance that this front should be erected simultaneously with the remainder, and as the entire building will be required, I would strongly recommend that an appropriation be obtained for the commencement of that wing. Should this be done, a considerable saving in the cost, as well as time will be made, and the entire building can be placed under roof at an early day.

Progress in the public buildings at St. Louis has been very unsatisfactory, but it is trusted that the obstacles in the way of its rapid prosecution will be soon removed."

The Post Office and Custom House at Pittsburgh are far too small, and he recommends an appropriation to commence a new building in that city at an early day. He also thinks it desirable that a new building be erected at Toledo, Ohio. Appropriations for the erecting of the proposed new buildings at Nashville; Covington, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; and Little Rock, Ark., are not sufficient, and it is impossible to comply with the restrictions on their cost, except by erecting buildings inadequate in size and unsuitable for the purposes intended; and the architect suggests that in cases where it is not considered desirable to appropriate the amount necessary to erect suitable and permanent buildings, it would be more advantageous to defer action and rent temporary accommodations until such time as the finances of the Government may warrant an appropriation and the necessary amount.

He renews his recommendations to sell the marine hospital property, at Pittsburgh Pa., and also at Detroit, Michigan. He thinks it indispensably necessary that the east front of the Treasury Department be rebuilt.

He recommends the erection of a building for the accomodation of the note printing bureau and for the records of the department; also that steps be taken to secure from the city of New York the whole or a portion of the Battery for the erection of a new Custom House. That a suitable appraisers' store be built in the same locality. He recommends extensive Detroit Custom Houses.

In conclusion, Mr. Mullett calls attention to the eight hour law as injurious to the best interests of the Government and working men themselves, and says: If this rule is to be the permanent policy of the Government and its mechanics and laborers are to be compensated at the rate of 20 per cent. above the highest market rates, I see no reason why officers, clerks and other employees of the Government should not be paid by the same rule. Under the present system, gentlemen of education who occupy positions of trust and great pecuniary responsibility in the different bureaus actually receive less than mechanics wages and are discriminated against in favor of men who as a rule exhibit little interest in the performance of their duties and have no responsibility whatever. It is also a fact that many mechanics receive, under the present system, not only more than their foremen and master mechanics, but more than the superintendents of the work on which they are engaged, the latter classes being allowed no compensation for extra labor performed.

HOARDING MONEY DURING THE PANIC.

The following statement has been prepared, showing the whole amount of national bank currency, legal-tender notes, and fractional currency issued up to October 13 and November 1, 1873: National bank currency, October 13, $350,049,056; November 1, $350,332,884. Legal-tender notes October 13, $350,566,888; November 1, $360,952,206. Fractional currency October 13, $46,686,104; November 1, $47,876,149. Totals, October 13, 756,315,135; Nov. 1st, $759,161,239. Deduct amounts held by the Treasury and by the banks Oct. 13th, $115,436,207; Nov. 1st, $125,140,727, which will leave unaccounted for Oct. 13th, $639,818,138; Nov. 1st, $631,020,512. After making due allowance for the currency held by State and Saving banks, Trust Companies and private bankers, these are larger amounts than can be supposed to have been in the pockets of men or the tills of small dealers, but it may be left to the ingenious in such matters to divine what portion thereof was hoarded by the timid, the ignorant or the covetous.

APPEAL IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER CASES.

The Attorney General will appeal the Credit Mobilier suit from the decision of the United States District Court for Connecticut to the Supreme Court of the United States. The subject of the action of the District Court will form a portion of the report of the Attorney General, which will be ready on Monday.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CANNOT BELIEVE IT.

LONDON, December 1, 6 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* says it would be premature to regard the Virginus difficulty as approaching a termination, until the actual language used by President Grant on the subject in his message to Congress is known.

BOMBARDMENT OF CARTAGENA.

Special dispatches to the morning papers report the bombardment of Cartagena as continued on Saturday. There is great distress among non-combatants who have taken refuge in the suburbs. The city is filled with wounded. Seventeen houses and the principal hospital have been destroyed. The Government fleet remains inactive outside the harbor.

THE OPENING SESSION—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS TO BE MADE.

It is not yet known whether the President's message will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow or Tuesday. The standing committees of the House will be announced sooner than heretofore—probably this week. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, a member of the Committee on Finance, will propose a remedy for the financial embarrassment.

It is understood B. F. Butler will introduce a resolution in the House to-morrow embodying a new rule that in all cases of applications or requests for investigations, the statements of the parties making such application shall first be referred to some appropriate committee, who will determine whether there are sufficient grounds for an investigation or not.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Resignation of Senator Casserly—Letter of Resignation—Probable Election of an Anti-Railroad Candidate.

SAN. FRANCISCO, November 28, 1873.

Hon. Newton Booth, Governor of California &c.

SIR: I hereby resign my unexpired term in the Senate of the United States, as Senator for California, this resignation to take effect immediately so that the State Legislature, which meets on the first of next month, may fill the vacancy. As my intimate friends in the Senate and elsewhere well know, I have long desired to withdraw from that body, and at the present time with especial comfort to my health and political life. My public duties on both sides of the continent have demanded of me, and have received so much attention as to greatly impair my health and compel me to neglect my affairs. The latter consideration is not a controlling one, but the condition of my health is such as to lead me to seriously doubt my strength to discharge the arduous duties of a Senator from California. I have deferred carrying out my desire until the present time, when both objects may be accomplished at once, and when the Legislature, just about to meet, may elect my successor.

Very respectfully,

E. CASSERLY.

Mr. Casserly led the majority of his party here in the opposition to the railroad monopoly, but that majority is in the minority in the Legislature, and might not have been able to effect his re-election. And the triangular contest with Booth on one side, the general opinion is that his resignation will operate favorably for Booth, and disastrously to the schemes of the railroad interest, led by Billy Carr, their chief political agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—It is believed amongst politicians that ex-Governor Haight, anti-railroad Democrat, will be elected for the unexpired term of Senator Casserly, and that Booth's prospects are assured by Mr. Casserly's resignation.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—The resignation of Senator Casserly fell like a bomb shell in the Democratic camp at Sacramento. The chiefs immediately assembled for consultation, but the result of the conference is not yet known. They attempted at a caucus meeting last night, but failed to get a quorum. Haight and Booth are the only candidates in the field who seem at present to have a chance of election. Booth's record as an anti-monopolist is well known. Haight's friends place him on the same side with Booth.

FIRE RECORD.

Montreal Tobacco Factory Burned.

MONTREAL, November 29.—Smith & Co.'s tobacco factory on Queen street was burned this morning. Loss on stock and machinery, $30,000. Insurance, $20,000.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive planing mill of J. B. Livingston & Co., East St. Louis, and in the course of a couple of hours the mill, a large lumber yard belonging to the same firm, a wagon and cabinet shop, the St. Louis Transfer Company, and several small tenement houses were consumed. Loss estimated at $150,000. Insurance not yet ascertained.

CRIMES.

DEFAULTING COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

BOSTON, November 29.—A dispatch from St. Albans states Jason J. Crane, of Burlington, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Vermont, has been declared a defaulter to the amount of $17,000. Senator Edmunds is one of his bondsmen, who are amply able to make good the amount embezzled. Crane claims that Jewett, a former collect, or embezzled the money.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dr. Hall, for the murder of John Copeland, was executed at Austin, Nevada, Saturday.

The buildings 163 to 169 Canal street, New Orleans, were burned Saturday. Loss estimated at $80,000.

Ulysses Jacobs was shot and killed in St John the Baptist parish, La., Saturday night by a negro. No arrest.

The *News*, Mormon organ, says the Mormons are not for war on account of the Cuban affairs, unless it cannot be honorably avoided.

At an election to fill a vacancy in the Fifth Legislative District in Louisville, on Saturday, Mr. or J. M. Wright, Democrat, was elected without opposition.

The planing mill and lumber yard of Livingstone & Co., of East St. Louis, was burned Saturday morning. Two million and a half feet of lumber was destroyed, upon which there was an insurance of $40,000.

Meyers, editor of the Corrine *Reporter*, who committed suicide Tuesday last, it is stated was impelled to the rash act by a hallucination superinduced by an interview with a spiritual medium there named Foster, from New York.

Robert McEwen, lawyer, of Nashville, Tenn., committed suicide, Saturday afternoon, at his mother's residence on Spruce street, by a pistol shot through his head, killing him almost instantly. No reason as yet is known for the act. He was a man of family.

SECOND EDITION.

CUBA.

OUR PEACEFUL VICTORY.

Virginius Difficulty Practically Settled.

Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo Come to Terms.

DETAILS OF THE PROTOCOL.

Washington.

TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Negotiations between the United States and Spain, with regard to questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius, were brought to a conclusion to-day, Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo having agreed upon and signed a protocol which the latter soon after telegraphed to his government. It can now be positively stated that the terms are substantially as follows:

First. The immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginius and all the surviving passengers and crew.

Second. A salute to our flag on the 25th of December next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly borne on that vessel, and further, that she had no right to the American flag or American papers; in this event the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn, and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag in acts committed by Spain against the Virginius.

Third—If it shall then be shown that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the vessel and the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States, and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either law or treaty stipulations.

Fourth—The matter of reclamations for the flags is reserved for future consideration.

In addition to the above, it can also be stated positively that within the next two days Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister, will determine the port at which the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the United States. The words "immediate release," as applicable to the delivery of the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew, implies, of course, a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elapse before Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached. The agreement is regarded in official quarters as covering all points of our original demands, though in a modified form, while it is considered respectful and honorable to both countries. The firing of the 25th of December as the time of saluting our flag, is to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginius improperly carried the American flag and American papers. There is a sensible belief in all quarters that the negotiation has thus peaceably ended. Both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo had for two weeks past been engaged in producing this result on which they receive the congratulations of their respective friends.

New York.

SPANISH BOMBAST.

NEW YORK, November 29.—*El Cronista*, the Spanish organ here, published to-day a letter from Havana, dated the 22d inst., in which the writer breathes forth vengeance and slaughter. He says Cuba is perfectly indifferent as to whether the United States attempts an invasion of the island. If she does, "let them take the consequences." *El Cronista* also publishes a long and inflammatory article, inviting the Spanish government to maintain a bold attitude towards this country, and to show itself capable of governing Cuba, for, the editor asserts, the United States would otherwise intervene, "probably by declaring war against Spain, and on the pretense of re-establishing in island authority of the peninsula. The five points which the American government has presented to Spain, and which have already been published, are denounced as humiliating and inadmissable.

Havana

HOW NEWS OF THE SETTLEMENT IS RECEIVED.

HAVANA, November 30.—News of the settlement of the Virginius question between Spain and the United States, and the terms upon which it was based, was received here with much excitement, but perfect order prevails among the people and volunteers. The chief authorities of the island, assembled in conference sent a manifesto to the Spanish government saying it is not their province to criticise, but to execute the protocol about the Virginius case, which shows the right of capture and justice of the subsequent proceedings. The mass of the people oppose the surrender of the Virginius or any yielding to any pretentions which may dishonor the Spanish flag. The tone of the press is in accord with the popular feeling. Extraordinary measures are being taken to hold created to resist any aggressive act, although thinking people do not expect it, knowing the prudence of the American Government.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1873.

THE CASE OF BISHOP CUMMINS.

This afternoon, a meeting of certain Protestant Episcopal Bishops of the diocese in the immediate vicinity was held in the vestry room of Grace Church, to take into consideration the matter of the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins from the Episcopal fold. The Bishops participating were summoned by telegraph, as the emergency was deemed serious. The deliberations were conducted in profound secrecy. It is understood that the prelates summoned to the conference by Bishop Smith, of Connecticut, the Presiding Bishop, were Bishop Potter, of New York; Littlejohn, of Long Island; Odenheimer, of New Jersey; Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and one other. The main question to be brought up was that of the formal deposition of Bishop Cummins, who, until such action is taken, is *de jure*, a Bishop still, and qualified to consecrate fellow Bishops. It is said in clerical quarters that there is a feeling among certain Bishops in favor of deposing Dr. Cummins without according to the usual notice which the canon requires, trusting that the House of Bishops, at the next General Convention, will justify this action.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The counsel for Tammany Hall, collecting evidence of frauds practised at the late election, have submitted papers to the district attorney, covering sixty-election districts, and involving one hundred and fifty persons.

MEMPHIS RELIEF FUND.

The amount collected at the various polling places, on election day, for the relief of Memphis, was $5,409.

FOURTH AVENUE BOILER EXPLOSION.

The coroner's investigation into the explosion of the boiler in the Fourth avenue shanty, whereby several persons were killed outright and a number seriously wounded, was closed last night. Ten of the jurors charged the contractors and engineer with criminal neglect, while the remaining four simply charged carelessness and neglect. The entire jury, however, censured the builder and owner of the boiler for not having it tested before used, and also censured the Harlem Railroad Company for want of care for the lives of their employees and others.

TWEED'S COUNSEL FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge Davis to-day fined Messrs. Graham; Fullerton and W. O. Bartlett, senior members of the counsel of Tweed in the late trial, $250 each, after subjecting them to a sharp lecture, for a breach of good morals in connection with paper giving reasons why he should not preside at the trial. The junior members of the counsel were let off with a reprimand. The court room was densely packed with the most distinguished lawyers, and Judge Davis in the course of his remarks was frequently applauded.

BOAT BUILDING ESTABLISHMENT BURNED.

Ingersoll's boat building establishment, on South Street, was burned to-night; loss, $40,000.

NEW YORK, November 30, 1873.

TWEED WASHED, SHAVED, UNIFORMED AND AGAIN.

After being taken to Blackwell's Island yesterday, Tweed was asked the usual questions by the recording clerk, to which he answered he was aged 62, and by occupation a "Statesman." He had no religion, but as his family are Protestants, he was entered as a Protestant. He was then taken to the bath, had his head shaved and beard taken off, and was arrayed in a full striped uniform. He had two letters from New York city physicians recommending that he be placed in the hospital, but after examination by the penitentiary physicians he was remanded to a common cell like all other felons. The jacket given him to wear is known at the penitentiary as a "Larceny Jacket." His son staid by him until he was led away to his cell, when he and a few friends and reporters left the island.

THE EPIZOOTIC AGAIN.

It is stated that the epizootic has appeared again among the horses of the car and stage routes.

CASUALTIES.

The Canada Poisoning—Four More Deaths.

MONTREAL, November 29.—Four additional victims have been added to the accidental poisoning case, making the total number of deaths seven. Five persons are still in a precarious condition. It appears that one of the men was dead when taken from a sleigh standing in the street. The bottle contained wine of calchicum, which he supposed to be sherry. This he shared with the inmates of the tenement in which he lives and some neighbors, with the result mentioned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE AMERICAN MISSION—BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

PARIS, November 30.—It is reported that the post of Minister at Washington has been tendered to M. Fournier.

Gen. Ducrot has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

In the Bazaine trial it is expected that the examination of witnesses will be concluded on Monday.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.—Steamships Holsatia and Minnesota, from New York, and Nestorian, from Quebec, arrived out.

PARIS, November 30.—Marquis De Noailles will probably be transferred to Rome if a change is made in the legation at Washington.

Spain.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Herald Cable Special.]

PARIS, November 29.—A cipher dispatch from Madrid announces that Spain has made concessions satisfactory to the American Government, and that Minister Sickles has received orders to suspend preparations for the departure of the legation. Castelar was only embarrassed by the fear of a popular reaction against the concessions. General Sickles will probably resign soon, fearing that the settlement is insincere.

England.

ASHANTEE WAR—MORE FIGHTING.

LONDON, December 1.—Dispatches from Cape Coast Castle report another engagement with the Ashantees near Dunquah, in which forty Englishmen and native auxiliaries were killed and wounded. The Ashantees boldly attacked the British position at Abbracrampta, but were driven off after an hour's fight, with a loss of thirty men. The British were protected by field works and their loss was trifling.

Germany.

DUEL BETWEEN DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

BERLIN, November 30.—Gen. Manteuffel and Count Goeber fought a duel yesterday. The affair grew out of a quarrel which began during the late war. Goeber was shot in the stomach and severely wounded.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 29.—The steamship Java, from New York, and the Frankfort, from New Orleans, have arrived out.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 1, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes falling barometer, easterly winds veering to westerly, with cloudy weather and occasional light snow. For the Lower Lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, northeasterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional snow and rain. For Kentucky and Tennessee, southeasterly winds and cloudy weather. For the Southern States, northeasterly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle and Eastern States, northerly and easterly winds, increasingly cloudy weather and occasional rain in the former section. Reports are missing from the Southwest. After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the winter.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 30—10:46 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	37	N. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	31	E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa.	37	E.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	38	Calm.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	57	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	53	Calm.	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	59	N. E.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	37	S. E.	Cloudy.
Galveston.	64	S. E.	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind.	35	E.	Clearing.
Chicago, Ill.	36	W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul.	26	E.	Cloudy.
La Crosse.	30	E.	Cloudy.

Ann Eliza, Brigham Young's nineteenth wife, left Salt Lake City, Utah, Saturday, for the east, on her mission against polygamy. Her departure several days before time is stated is that her friends had learned that efforts would be made to prevent the fulfillment of her intention. She will speak in New York and Washington.

Franz Liszt, the Greatest Pianist of All Times.

WEIMAR, September 3, 1873.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons,

Gents—The magnificent Steinway Grand Piano now standing in my music rooms, presents a harmonic totality of admirable qualities, a detailed enumeration of which is the mere superfluous, as this instrument fully justifies the world-wide reputation that for years you have everywhere enjoyed.

After so much well-deserved praise, permit me to also add my humble word to the expression of my undisguised admiration.

Yours, very truly,

FRANZ LISZT.

The above may be regarded conclusive and final as to the superiority over all others of the Steinway manufacture—Franz Liszt being the highest authority in the world in musical instruments. American may justly be proud of the extraordinary progress in the manufacture of Steinway and Sons the *best Pianos*—the Champion Pianos of the world.

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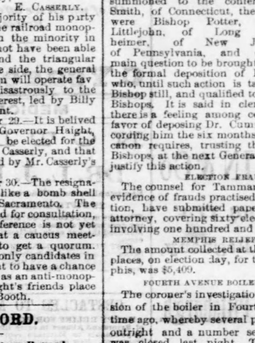
TEAS AND COFFEES.



Great Inducements Offered.

25 Cents per Barrel on Flour

For Prompt Cash.

Remit by Exchange on Pittsburgh or Express.

ALL GROCERIES LOW.

Send for Circular and Prices.

NO CHARGE FOR DRAYAGE.

One Half of Charleston,

THE CAPITAL OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE

Sold at Public Auction,

ON

December, 20th, 1873,

AT THE

Cotton Opera House,

IN CHARLESTON, W. Va.

In the midst of one of the greatest Coal, Iron, Salt and Lumber regions of the world, the principal city of the Kanawha Valley bids fair from the rapidity of its growth, since the completion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, to become one of the largest manufacturing cities in the country. Surrounded by hills, the extent of level ground is limited. The West End, embracing nearly one-half of the entire site upon which the city is built, and that portion which will be built up during this many advantages, the most important part of the city, will be sold at auction, December 20, 1873.

Lots fronting forty-five feet, will in all probability not sell for more than $75 a foot per front foot.

TERMS—Only $30 in hand cash on each lot, and the balance in one, two, and three payments.

See Mitchell's New Map of West Virginia, or send for map and pamphlet to

WEST CHARLESTON EXTENSION CO.

Charleston is only 15 hours by rail from Richmond or Washington, and 48 hours by rail and boat from Cincinnati. Hotels finest in the State. Parties from a distance purchasing lots will be given return tickets. M'W.

Allegheny City Park Bonds.

First National Bank, Pittsburgh, &c.

Tuesday evening, December 2d, at 7 1-2 o'clock, will be sold on the second floor of Mellwaine's auction rooms, 108 Smithfield street, in addition to the $87,000 First-way Comps. 7, already advertised: 50 shares in the First National Bank of Pittsburgh; 10 shares in the Bank of Pittsburgh; 31 shares in the Allegheny National Bank; 6 shares in the German National Bank; 10 shares in the Artisans Deposit Bank. Also 10 Allegheny City Park Bonds, being for $1,000 each; 6 of which mature in 1878, and 4 of them in 1879; bearing 7 per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

"The Lowest Rate may always be regarded as a certain guide-post to the Poorest Insurance."

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!!"

INSURE WITH "ARROTT & LOCKHART," IN THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES.

Continental Fire Insurance Company	$ 2,500,000
Niagara Fire Insurance Company	1,300,000
Queen Fire Insurance Company	10,000,000
German American Fire Insurance Company	1,500,000
Hanover Fire Insurance Company	963,000
Hudson Fire Insurance Company	303,000
Narragansett Fire Insurance Company	550,000
National Fire Insurance Company	100,000
Merchants Fire Insurance Company	483,000
Citizens Fire Insurance Company	325,000
Total Fire Insurance Capital Invested	$18,323,000
New York Life Insurance Company, Assets	22,000,000

Insurance effected on nearly all Classes of Hazzards in the above Companies, which are Sound and have always paid One Hundred Cents (1.00) to the dollar of their Losses.

Remember Chicago, Boston, Portland, Troy and Pittsburgh, and Insure with

ARROTT & LOCKHART,
General Insurance Agents,
No 167 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A nicely furnished room within ten minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address "B," COMMERCIAL.

WANTED—10 COAL MINERS. CONTRACTORS supplied with laboring men at the lowest wages, free of charge. A number of girls want housework and cooking. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—HORSES—PERSONS who have to set their horses in comfortable winter quarters in the country, can be accommodated by addressing W. W. THOMPSON, Finleyville, Washington county, Pa. For particulars inquire of A. JAGKMAN & SONS, 178 Penn street, or BURNS, O'NEIL & REILLY, corner of Grant and Sixth streets.

WANTED — PURCHASERS FOR Ohney Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 acres each in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, East and West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash, or for one-third cash and balance property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS, who have been engaged in one the largest manufacturing establishments in the city for a number of years, and who have had experience in the examination of disordered accounts, would devote a portion of their time to the examination and adjustment of account books. Address Glass Box 842, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 TO $20 PER day to sell our Chromo Portraits. Address Diamond Score, 27 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A LARGE FRONT Room on first floor of Mellon's Building, 146 Smithfield street; suitable for insurance office or small business.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GRADUATE IN HONORS of European Colleges, having several hours a day to spare, would give instruction in Greek, Latin, Logic, Elocution and Natural Philosophy in all its branches. For particulars address "Literateur," 132 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN NEW COAL AND COKE OVENS. Inquire of S. P. McGREGOR, at office of New Fire Brick Works, foot of Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND Packing, Steam Packing, Lace Leather, and all kinds and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. BELTING DEPOT, 64 and 66 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder; 2 sides Moulders; one 14 inch and one 20 inch Easthese, all in good order. M. S. GOCHRAN & CO., 12 and 14 Water street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 150 horse power, now on hand. M. S. GOCHRAN & CO., corner of Water and Market streets, and 12 and 14 Water street.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION—AN ELECTION for seven Directors of the Mechanics' Insurance Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, on TUESDAY, December 2d, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN H. CLANEY,
Secretary.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1873.

NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing, or in any manner negotiating the voting certificate issued by the Pittsburgh Trust Company between the months of November 14th and night of November 15th, 1873.

JOHN DORSEES.

Israel Painter,
J. & W. Painter,
A. Painter,
Israel Painter,
Wm. Wilson & Co.,
Lindsay & McCutcheon,
W. Patterson,
James Kelly,
Jno. H. Hammond,
Charles Knap,
Charles H. Armstrong,
Laing & McKallip,
Jno. Laing & Co.,
Charles H. Armstrong.

W. J. Hammond,
J. M. Knap,
J. Gibbins,
Wm. Miller,
Thomas S. Blair.

Jno. Dee,
Dickson, Stewart & Co.,
Robert Mathieson,
Wm. Miller,
Jno. Fleming, Pres't,
Laing & McKallip,
Jno. Laing & Co.,
E. Kaylor,
Charles H. Knap & Co.,
Moorhead & Co.,
Knap, Reis & Co.,
Pittsburgh Car Co.,
Wm. Thaw & Co.,
Jno. Dee,
Dickson, Marshall & Co.,
Robert Mathieson,
W. J. Hammond,
Jno. Laing & Co.,
W. W. Wilson & Co.,

W. J. Hammond,
J. J. Roth,
W. J. Hammond,
J. F. Reynolds.

WHEN DUE. AMOUNT.

March 2, 1874 $3,000
February 2, 1874 1,500
March 10, 1874 2,000
March 10, 1874 2,000
February 10, 1874 1,000
February 9, 1874 1,000
January 12, 1874 1,000
February 10, 1874 2,000
March 1, 1874 2,000
February 1, 1874 1,000
January 4, 1874 2,000
February 2, 1874 3,000
March 29, 1874 4,000
March 10, 1874 2,000
March 10, 1874 2,000
March 10, 1874 2,000
November 18, 1873 2,000
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March

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1873.

The Johnstown *Daily Voice* is suspended from now "until times brighten up."

The celebrated Hoosac tunnel was completed on Thanksgiving day. It has been fifteen years in building, and is five miles long.

The pot-house clamor for war with Spain is subsiding almost as rapidly as it arose. It was a mere "crackling of thorns under a pot."

Speaking of itself the New York *Herald* says "our strength lies"—in so and so. The claim is too modest by half. It lies in nearly everything.

The *Catholic Standard*, of Philadelphia, takes very strong ground against the new Constitution, on the plea that it prohibits appropriations by the Legislature to charitable institutions.

Two ex-treasurers of Lucas county, Ohio, who last year left the Republican party because it was so corrupt, and joined the Democratic party, have just been indicted for embezzlement.

The conscientious and fearless manner in which Judge Noah Davis conducted the Tweed trial, has induced a number of the New York journals to nominate him as a candidate for Senator Conkling's vacant seat, in case the latter becomes Chief Justice.

How prophetic these poets are! Says Pope, in his admirable "Essay on Man,"

"But where the extreme of vice was ne'er agreed:
Ask, where's the North? At York 'tis on the Tweed."

Did he, unconsciously to himself, have the recent history and trial of a certain notorious criminal in view?

It is noteworthy that a great many of those who are now so indignant over the insult offered to our flag by the capture of the Virginius, were not half so indignant when the rebels insulted the same flag by firing on Fort Sumter. Circumstances alter cases.

The latest official reports from the European Syndicate are to the effect that the business of placing the new United States five per cent. bonds has been broken, and the closing up of subscriptions more rapid and satisfactory, since the financial panic in this country began, then prior to that time.

Henry W. Genet was lately elected to the Assembly from New York city, on the Tammany Democratic ticket. He has also just been indicted as one of Tweed's ring thieves. It is an even thing, with him, now, whether he will go to the Legislature or the penitentiary. He has a good claim to a place in both.

The Chicago *Tribune*, on the capture of the Virginius, demanded vengeance, but lamented that it could not be had because of the cowardice of the President. Ten days afterwards it denounced the President for his haste in plunging the country into a war, hinting that he had personal interests to promote by provoking a conflict.

It is now in order for those Democratic papers which, in common with the Republican press, have denounced the back-pay salary grab, to place on record their views concerning the action of the Democratic Congressional caucus held at Washington on Saturday, whereat a resolution favoring the repeal of the bill was voted down by a two-thirds majority. It will be mighty interesting reading.

The session of Congress which begins to-day will be what is known as the long session. The first December session of a new Congress is always the long session, and its adjourned or second December session is always the short one. The long session lasts from the first Monday in December to some time between the following June and August. Unless we have war there would seem to be nothing to make the present session last beyond the mid dle of June.

The New York *Herald* having repeatedly stated that Colonel Thomas A. Scott would, immediately upon the assembling of Congress, apply for aid from the government for constructing the Central Pacific Railroad, that gentleman has addressed a letter to the paper in question, stating that no application will be presented on behalf of the road with which he is connected, unless upon a basis absolutely secure to the government, and certain to promote the material interests of the country.

The reduction of the discount rate of the Bank of England to six per cent. not only shows that money is cheap in the European capitalists have the most ample facilities for the credit and resources of the United States; all the more for the reason that the possibility of hostilities between our country and Spain is keenly appreciated in European financial circles, and that, so far as the Bank of England is concerned, the financial effects on the two countries have been thoroughly discounted.

"Two months ago," says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, "there was plenty of money everywhere." And there is just as much money in the country to-day as there was two months ago. If the quantity was "plenty," at that time, it is still "plenty," and all schemes to add to its volume are full of mischief. It is confidence that is wanted, and not more money; and until it can be shown that the mere printing of mere bank notes will restore confidence, there can be no good argument for printing them.

The Indiana State Grange, at its late meeting adopted a resolution "favoring financial relief by any plan that will disembarrass the country and promote the thrift of labor." This is a rather Delphic utterance, and hardly worthy the frankness of those who are able to say what they mean. Everybody is in favor of such a plan as is here generally described; but where is the plan? whose is it? and what are its details? Glittering generalities in politics are so common and cheap that something better was naturally expected from the Grangers.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for December, on the coal regions of Ohio, depicts with much vigor the gratification that spreads over their region when remittances reach there, "from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Cleveland," for the coal that has been shipped to those places. The Ohio coal regions alluded to are on or near the Western Reserve, and no coal is shipped from there either to Pittsburgh or Cincinnati. Pittsburgh exports coal, and does not import it; but then, to be sure, writers for monthly magazines are not to be expected to know everything.

While this will be found a very bad season for Congressmen to make mistakes, it will, on the other hand, afford unusually excellent opportunities of honorable distinction for those who are intent on doing right. There are doubtless among the new members men who, five or six years hence, if they take the right track, will be the giants of the House, but who have as yet given no signs of greatness, and whose reputations have scarcely spread beyond the boundaries of their districts. And the man who shall be the first to move the repeal of the Congressional salary grab bill will possess decided advantages over all his colleagues.

To-day Congress meets, and with it the long agony of the country begins, for every morning will witness the production of some new scheme of relief, and nothing will be decided until the possibility of evoking new schemes from the inner consciousness of Congressmen has been fully exhausted. Until that point is attained, and it must be hid away far in the future, the country will be kept constantly upon the rack of expectation and apprehension, always dreading something fearful to come, and never able to guess what is likely to come. Still, as it is inevitable, we must learn to submit to it, and like evil, get used to it. Time, at last, makes all things even.

Those who assert that the inhuman butchery of prisoners at Santiago de Cuba would, of itself justify, us in going to war with Spain, had not a word to utter when France was shooting Communists by the score. The butchery of the latter was just as inhuman and unjustifiable as the slaughter of the Virginius prisoners. The Communists were prisoners, convicted of the crime of taking up arms against the government; and the method of their punishment was disgraceful to France and to civilization. Yet no nation felt called upon, even to remonstrate against it. That which we tolerated in France, it would seem, we can as easily tolerate in Spain.

The bonded indebtedness of various municipalities of Ohio, city, county and township, amounts to $19,000,000, in round numbers, of which $14,000,000 is city indebtedness. This is a good showing for Ohio; and we wish Pennsylvania could make as good a showing. The bonded indebtedness of our cities, counties and townships is about $70,000,000, of which about $60,000,000 is city indebtedness $7,000,000 county indebtedness, and $3,000,000 ward, borough and township debt. In the State of New York the figures for the various cities and counties foot up nearly $300,000,000, of which the city of New York furnishes $130,000,000.

The New York banks have postponed indefinitely all action upon the report of their committee, in favor of abolishing interest on deposits, and the false certification of checks. When these banks were in distress, and burdened with a half despairing fear of the future, these reforms seemed desirable, and they were all keenly in favor of them. But, since then, the clouds have begun to lift; times have materially improved; the prospect brightens; stocks are going up, and the general outlook is so good that the reforms proposed seem no longer necessary.

"When the devil got sick, the devil a monk would be;
"When the devil got well, the devil a monk was he."

It is not true, as has been so generally stated, that the presence of General Sheridan in Washington relates to the Cuban imbroglio. It has exclusive reference to the proposed future policy of the Government with regard to the Indians. Great difficulty has heretofore been experienced in suppressing Indian disorders, particularly with the Sioux and Comanches, owing to their committing depredations and running off reservations on which the troops have considered themselves prohibited from following. Some time ago the Interior and War Departments came to an understanding, by which the military are to make arrests, and pursue depredatory parties; but there is an obstacle to this in the character of treaty provisions. The Committee on Indian Affairs will propose to Congress some change in this respect, stating that the conditions are so altered as to make it necessary for the Government to take such measures as will prevent any outbreaks, and punish crimes. General Sheridan has been ordered to Washington for consultation with regard to these matters. And that is all there is of it.

United States Attorney General Williams, in answer to a question submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, whether a valid payment can be made; *first*, to a person who has committed an act of bankruptcy, and against whom proceedings have been instituted, and are pending in bankruptcy, but who has not yet been adjudged a bankrupt; *second*, to a person who is known to have committed an act of bankruptcy, but against whom proceedings have not yet been taken—has rendered the opinion that a payment made by a debtor to a creditor who has committed an act of bankruptcy, and against whom proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted and are pending, but who has not yet been adjudged a bankrupt, will not be valid in the event of an adjudication of bankruptcy in such proceedings, if the payment transpired subsequent to the filing of the petition therein; and that a payment made by a debtor to a creditor who is known to have committed an act of bankruptcy, but against whom proceedings have not at the time been taken, is valid in so far as it is affected by existing bankrupt laws. This decisi n, in view of the numerous failures which have occurred in consequence of the panic, is of more than ordinary interest and importance.

The New York Journeymen Printers' Co. Operative Association has filed a petition in bankruptcy. This association was organized by twenty-five compositors just after the last strike of the printers of New York, some five years ago. The members began by depositing two dollars a week each in a bank, and when their joint deposit had reached five thousand dollars they opened a small office, with their President, Secretary, and one other member as the only employees. Business men looked with favor upon the new association, and orders flowed in upon it until the printing to be done overtaxed the office. It seemed necessary not only to enlarge the force of employees, but also to add considerably to the stock of printing materials long before the association had accumulated a surplus fund to pay for such enlargement of the business. It soon became evident that $5,000 capital was inadequate to the requirements of the business, and the capital was accordingly raised successively, to $10,000, $15,000 and $20,000. But, despite the associates' best management, their book accounts more than kept pace with their strides in capital stock, and the debts which they were, as they thought, forced to incur in the purchase of types and machinery, at length piled up a mountain of liabilities, which, after five years struggling, has crushed them. Thus ends one of the most important co-operative enterprises that the country has seen—another illustration of the folly of trying to run before one has learned to walk.

The important question whether a National Bank can be thrown into bankruptcy is now on trial in the United States Court in Chicago. The point of controversy is whether the bankrupt law, which in one section provides that the act shall apply to "all moneyed business and commercial corporations," necessarily includes National Banks. The petitioners averred that the Manufacturer's National Bank was a debtor to them in the amount of $1,500, on account of money deposited, which it had failed to pay for fourteen days after a request for the same, and charged that the bank had committed acts of bankruptcy in suspending payment of said deposit, and also, by giving numerous preferential assignments to various persons by turning over paper and securities in payment of sundry creditors. Counsel for the petitioners argued that the Banking act, by the eighth and thirty-seventh sections, expressly gives to creditors the right to sue the corporation as they would other natural persons. The Bankrupt act was passed nearly three years after the Banking act, and merely gave a remedy which a creditor under the old Banking act had a right to use. The Bankrupt act confers the same power by the thirty-seventh section, where it is said the Bankrupt act shall apply to all moneyed and stock corporations, and where a banker has fraudulently suspended payment of his commercial paper, it shall be deemed an act of bankruptcy. The remedies are either concurrent or that given under the Bankrupt act is a distinct remedy. The counsel for the bank, while admitting that the language of the banking law was broad enough to include national banks, claimed that it was not the intention of Congress to include them, and insisted that when the policy of the Government, as shown in the banking law, is considered, it would be impossible to hold these banks within the purview of the bankrupt law,—that such a construction would subvert the entire scheme of the banking law and the policy of the Government. The decision, which has not yet been rendered, will be looked for with unusual interest.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

Foreigners, with fancy, even foreign Republicans were conscious of a certain relaxation of anxiety on learning that "moral order" had for the time been secured in France by being committed to the care and keeping of a single man, "a good sabre with an army at his back." With all our admiration or our partiality for our French friends, we can not help feeling about them somewhat as a timid mother feels about her very young progeny when first sent to school or to play alone. Dire possibilities of evil haunt her imagination in her state of uncertainty as to what they may do or suffer. When the Comte de Chambord's suicidal letter had been published and the royalist conspiracy was seen to vanish into thin air, perhaps the most hopeful foreigner hardly dared to hope that the seeming disaster of monarchy would turn out more than a temporary check. Commenting on the situation at the time, we said it would be rash even then to predict the failure of the Royalists to maintain their position and, in fact, the unconditional prolongation of the powers of President Mac Mahon for seven years by act of the Assembly, may be fairly regarded as a monarchical triumph. Having failed to establish a kingdom in the person of Henry V., the next measure most conformable to the wishes and most favorable to the plans of the royalist party was of course the establishment of a dictatorship in the person of a man disposed by sympathy and principle to exert the authority and influence of his position for the future restoration of monarchy.

Among French Republicans and Liberals in general profound depression has been the result of this defeat. No respect was ever entertained for Marshal MacMahon's political qualifications. Indeed, Royalists agreed with Republicans in regarding him as wholly destitute of the talents and requirements of a statesman, especially of such a statesman as might safely or rather least dangerously be invested with supreme powers. All parties, however, have heretofore admitted his possession of high moral qualities, veracity, strict rectitude and those other traits which make up soldierly honor. But it would seem, at least, there are those who believe that even MacMahon has been unable to bear the temptations and responsibilities of his exalted position without injury to his character. Since his elevation to the Presidency he is said to have shown unmistakably an increasing love of power, and a disposition to practice even the ignoble arts by which power is sometimes retained. Instead of simply holding his office as the minister of order and leaving the Assembly to debate and decide independently of Presidential interference, the Marshal has, recently at least, pretty constantly put forth his influence with the view of regulating the proceedings of the legislature. He is also charged with having entered into negotiations with the Republican leaders for the purpose of playing one party against another, in the interest of his own aggrandizement. Thus it is said that he even encouraged the Republicans to believe that, under certain circumstances, he might make M. Thiers the chief of his cabinet. In view of such alleged manoeuvers it is a significant fact that when the Marshal visited the Assembly a few days ago, to return thanks for the confidence shown by it in prolonging his power, he promised "firmly to maintain the peace and good order of the republic," giving his government a name which he had carefully abstained from using in his messages. Whether a mere bit of monetary complaisance or a shrewd *coup de theatre*, his use of the word was received by the Liberals with prolonged applause.

It is, however, not to be supposed that Republicans on reflection can derive any augury of the President's future course from such trifling indications. Quite likely he may endeavor to gain their confidence or lull their vigilance by an apparently frank acceptance of the republic so styled as the only possible government for France at present. But his opinions and antecedents are too well known to permit his real purposes to be misunderstood. The names of the members of his new cabinet—published on Saturday—are also in entire harmony with his policy. Its chief is still the Duc de Broglie, who led the movement for the overthrow of M. Thiers. No doubt the present Assembly will retain its power until well assured by the adoption of a constitution, or of a new electoral law, that the next Assembly chosen will not reverse the action of its predecessor. Even if so much should not be effected, even if a Republican Assembly were elected, it could accomplish little against the veto of the President, whose power is settled for seven years.

Thus all anxiety for the fortunes of France may safely be dismissed as supererogatory for some years to come. "Moral order" is safe in France, safe in the hands of a soldier who, knowing and caring nothing about politics, understands military law and knows how to administer it. We must add, however, that there are those in France who, struck with the recent signs of growing ambition in the President, profess to fear that he may at least attempt to imitate the example of Louis Napoleon and to establish himself on the throne of France as the first of a new dynasty, the dynasty MacMahon. Certainly it would not be the first time that a good and honest nature has been corrupted by the possession of power.

STATE NEWS.

The Eastern school district owes $20,529 67.

Schuylkill and Berks have snow-drifts three feet deep.

Johnstc wn claims the "prettiest and wildest girls in creation."

Fifty-four births in Allentown last month. Births are less numerous.

Knock-downs and robberies are of frequent occurrence in Harrisburg.

The town clocks of Allentown and West Chester have been suspended.

Owen Roberts cut his throat in the Montgomery county prison a few days ago.

The Doylestown bank has just declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent.

The National Locomotive Works at Connellsville is running on three-quarter time.

To-day the free postal delivery system will be introduced at Pottsville and Easton.

Fiddlers around country taverns are greasing their elbows and listening for sleigh bells.

A Catholic church was dedicated at Carbondale on Sunday, in the presence of 3,000 people.

In York county a few nights ago, a large barn, five horses and eighteen cattle were burned.

Columbia is considerably excited over a number of incendiary fires which have occurred there lately.

The Pittston & Elmira Coal Company paid at their works on Wednesday. There was two months' wages due the men.

Milton has a stone mason who is eighty years of age, who has followed the occupation nearly sixty years and is still at it.

The Doylestown Coal Company are not pushing mining operations very extensively at present. It is said the prospect is a little dubious.

George L. Harrison, president, and other members of the State Board of Public Charities are visiting the almshouses and prisons of the State.

The Doylestown branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad has been greatly improved by the laying of new rails and the replacing of the old ties with new ones.

A young man in Scranton has four breach of promise suits on hand. His anxiety "to be an angel" is described as enough to wring the stoutest heart.

Footpads are numerous and very bold in Harrisburg at the present time. The people down that way think they are newly-elected legislators in disguise.

Orville L. Grant, brother of the President, is said to be at the head of a company which is about to establish extensive zinc works at Bristol, Bucks county.

Henry Clay, who attempted to rob and murder a lady last spring, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment recently by the court of Montgomery county.

The great depression in the coal and iron interests at Scranton has partially subsided, and a better feeling prevails among the employers and workingmen.

Old Codorus, York county, has two twin sisters who resemble each other so much that their parents cannot tell them apart except by an examination of their arms.

Erie county is becoming noted for its number of divorce cases, the list growing larger each year. The divorces for the year 1873, to the present time, number eighty-six.

The oil produced in western Pennsylvania the past year, it is estimated, would fill a canal 30 feet wide at the top, 12 at the bottom, 7 deep and 70 miles long.

Shipbuilding upon the Delaware is one of the most active of our State industries; there are now orders for first-class vessels than there is time in which to fill them.

Udderzook, the condemned murderer, is reported in good health and good spirits, and scrupulously attentive to his toilet. He yet entertains hope that he will be able to cheat the gallows.

The Titusville "Herald" says it is estimated that more money is loaned by private individuals in that city to-day than has been in the banks at any one time during the past twelve months.

The other day a train of twenty-one cars passed over the Philadelphia and Erie road that contained 14 car loads of wheat, 1,800 barrels of flour, 4,000 pounds of pork, and 21,000 pounds of oats.

The Press and Standard, Laporte, Sullivan county, has just entered on its second volume. The proprietors have discarded the quarto form and adopted the folio, which gives the paper a better appearance.

About half the number of iron mines around Millerstown have been obliged to succomb to the effects of the great financial panic now prevailing throughout the country, and have suspended operations.

Harrisburg has a smart four-year-old, who, being last Sunday asked at sabbath school if he knew what baptism meant, replied, "Oh, yes, I've been baptized. They made scratches on my arm and put medicine in."

The school bill reported to the councils of Philadelphia, with a favorable recommendation from the finance committee, covers an appropriation for the coming year of $1,634,696, an increase of about $10,000 from last year.

Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the National Board of Underwriters for the detection and conviction of parties charged with the crime of arson, in firing the hotel and store at Westport, Clinton county, in September last.

The Monongahela "Valley Messenger" says that Messrs. Wm. J. Lewis, Hon. George H. Anderson and Colonel Daniel Davidson have made a joint purchase of 1,000 acres of coal land at the state line near the new lock (No. 8) on that River.

There are so many hunters on White Deer Mountain that the "Miltonian" estimates the cost of every deer slain at $500. The sport is not dangerous to the deer, but the constant shooting is a terrible strain on the nerves of the poor creatures.

A disease similar in all its forms to the horse disease of last year has again made its appearance among the horses in some parts of Chester county. It is feared that it will prove a repetition of last year's terrible afflictions among the stock.

The Gas Company at Tidioute expect to light the town with gas made from oil, in a few weeks. It is said that they can produce gas for $1.50 per thousand feet and the claim is that a thousand feet will go as far as three thousand feet made from coal.

The collieries in the vicinity of Wiconisco, with the exception of the Williamstown colliery, have been doing nothing since the 14th inst., and the impression is becoming general that very little will be done in the way of shipping coal until spring.

The well known Philadelphia sculptor, J.A. Baldy Esq., has sailed for Venezuela, for the purpose of modelling two statues of General Guzman Blanco, President of the Venezuelan Republic. One of the statues will be on foot and the other will be equestrian.

About three years ago a coal bank was set on fire within the limits of Ashland, Schuylkill county, which has been burning ever since, filling the air with unhealthy and even dangerous gases. Many citizens of Ashland have been compelled to move away on this account.

At the laying of a corner-stone of a new church in Westmoreland county a few days ago, we are informed by a local print that "there was no reading of old, dry, musty essays, falsely supposed to be preaching, but property known as a friar," and also that "everything save the mud passed of pleasantly."

The Uniontown "Standard" says: "It is worthy of mention that whilst many capitalists in our neighboring counties have gone by the board, there has not been a bust you could call a single failure in this county since the panic began. There may have been suspensions, but we have heard of no "breakups."

In a saloon in old Democratic York, the proprietor has had printed and hung up a set of rules for the government of those who play on his bagatelle tables. The first one reads as follows: "Persons desiring to play on the table are requested to take their checks when the game is through and the losing man pays."

A Pennsylvania farmer, on a train from Philadelphia about a week ago, having occasion to make a memorandum, turned to a gentleman seated behind him and asked, "Neighbor, got a pencil?" The pencil was loaned at once, and handed back with a "Thank you neighbor." The gentleman was "neighbor" U. S. Grant.

Meadville in spite of the panic, and other many depressing influences upon trade, continues to jog a long in her own manner, showing as the result of steady, legitimate trade, entirely free from the wild, speculative fever which characterizes her neighbors, a continual steady development of business, buildings and public improvements.

From the shoe manufacturing places in New England reports of activity are generally received, and a speedy recovery from the general depression is anticipated.

Reports from the Chippewa, Wisconsin, are that lumbering business is lively, men and teams being rushed into the woods.

Thus the *Leighton* (Pa.) *News* relates that a little girl in the employ of the lock-tender at Lehigh Gap was actually scalped some time ago, though no doctor was within thousands of miles of her. She was struck on the head by a wicket-handle, and the whole upper skin, hair and all, neatly removed. Fortunate child! Can she not make quantities of money traveling as an escaped captive?

Caleb Quotem wasn't such an ideal character after all. There is a man in East Coventry, Pa., who is not a little like him. His name is John S. Frederick. He is a farmer. He is also an auctioneer. He is likewise a professor of music, and runs four singing and separate singing schools. What with harrowing, harmony, and the highest bidders, he has a plenty to do.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a new machine shop in Bristol, Bucks county. The building will be constructed of stone, will be two stories high, and forty feet square. In addition to the manufacture of implements of different kinds, the proprietors will do a general job business in the way of repairing and refitting all kinds of machinery. This alone will be a great advantage to our manufacturers, who frequently have to send to the city to get repairs made.

Mrs. Catharine Krogal, an aged widow, was found lying in her bed, in one of the suburbs of Harrisburg, on the 27th ult., near the point of death. The floor about the bed, as well as the bed clothing, was covered with blood. On examination five serious wounds were found on her head and person, but by whom inflicted is not yet known. The old lady was very poor, and no object can be discovered to lead to her murder.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have recently erected a large building at the corner of Thirteen and Bridge streets, West Philadelphia. It has a length of 350 feet and a width of 125 feet, with a capacity for 30,000 tons of coal. Very perfect hoisting machines discharge cargoes from the pockets with astonishing facility. The coal is taken from the pockets at the wharf by cars running to the bins—corresponding to the coal being discharged. But two of the five machines are in use at present.

The Allentown "Democrat" says: "The work on the new Millerstown furnace is going right along regardless of the general financial depression. Mr. Isaac McHose, of Reading, has the contract for building it. He pushes it along very rapidly. He uses nothing but the best material in its construction. His son, Ambrose McHose, is superintending it. The buildings are all under roof, and they are at present putting up the stack, and intend to have it finished and ready for blast by the first of April next. The company is also erecting six new dwelling houses this fall."

The people of Pottsville are apparently not addicted to excessive visiting. At all events, one of them has shown an unusual moderation in the number of his calls upon the editor of the local paper. He just dropped in for a moment, the other evening, to see Mr. Bannan if he was not certain, he said, whether Mr. Bannan would recognize him, having called only once before, and that was twenty-five years previous. He was then a baby, weighing only three pounds, and was brought in by his mother to be shown the editor as a curiosity.

Philadelphia, according to the foreign trade returns of the last fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1873, exported domestic produce valued at $44,963,125, and imported foreign goods to the value of $25,282,150. In the relative trade of the seaports of the United States, Philadelphia stood sixth in the export trade and fifth in the import trade. Its exports New York shipped 313 million, New Orleans 104 millions, San Francisco nearly 39 millions, Savannah over 32 millions, and Boston 27 millions; these ranking ahead of Philadelphia. In imports our return was exceeded by New York, which received 426 millions, Boston 68 millions, San Francisco 39 millions, and Baltimore 29 millions.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Shreveport is rapidly recovering from the depression consequent upon her recent calamity.

The blacksmith shops of the Michigan Central road are to be removed from Marshall to Jackson.

The Wisconsin woolen mills, in total disregard of the panic, are running full time, and paying full wages.

The employes of Knickerbocker's ax and scythe works at Ballston Spa, N. Y., have submitted to a reduction of fifteen per cent. in their wages.

The Woods Cutlery Company of Bennington, N. H., has decided to run its works on full time during winter, but with ten per cent. reduction in wages.

The mills at Fall River, Rhode Island, will run on full time, commencing Monday next, with a reduction in wages of fifteen per cent. in all with the exception of the Durfee Mill, which has made a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

In the staple of cotton the price has advanced within the last fortnight about two cents per pound, equal to nearly ten dollars the bale, which, on a crop of 4,000,000 bales, would make a difference of forty million dollars.

The total value of exports from Boston to foreign countries during the week ending November 21st, was $502,482, and the total for the year to the same date was $29,059,514, being an increase of $5,496,586 over the corresponding period last year.

Practical and experienced lumbermen estimate that there will be from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet of logs put in the Black river and its tributaries this winter. Wages have declined. Choppers that got $40 per month last year, are getting this year only $20. Common hands get from $15 to $20 per month.

The mills of the Amoskeag, Shark & Langdon corporations of Manchester, N. H., will run full time during December, beginning next week, but a reduction of wages will take place. This reduction will not be general, and will only be applied where the margin between earnings and expenses is sufficient to justify such a course.

Australian advices show a most satisfactory condition of business in those colonies. The building trade cannot find hands enough to complete contracts. The clothing factories are overrun with work, and domestic servants cannot be had at the highest wages. All occupations are similarly brisk, and good workmen are never out of work.

Hindoo Legend:

A Brahman on the lotus pod
Once wrote the holy name of God.
Then planting it, he asked in prayer
For some new fruit unknown and rare.

A slave upon the dusty road
Fell fainting 'neath his heavy load:
The Brahman, thoughtless, straightway ran
And lifted up the fallen man.

The deed scarce done, he stood aghast
At touching one beneath his cast.
Behold, cried he, I am unclean,
My hands have clasped the vile and mean.

God saw the shadow on his face
And wrought a miracle of grace—
The lingered seed uprose from earth
And bloomed and blossomed into birth.

Its leaves were marked with letters rare,
And glad he read the Brahman there
These words: "Count all of equal caste,
Then count thyself the least at last."

Scientific Memoranda.

[From Scribner's Monthly.]

As the result of more than thirty experiments on the feeding of animals on the meat taken from tuberculous carcasses, M. Colleer concludes that such flesh does not develop tubercles in healthy animals. Where other experiments have obtained opposite results, he believes that they have experimented on animals already diseased, or have allowed portions of tuberculous matter to gain admission to the lungs of the animals in the air they breathe.

A French medical writer has examined 300 cases of suicide, and deduces therefrom the following conclusions: Philosophical or premeditated suicide is severely punished, usually during the night or a little before daybreak; accidental suicide, on the contrary, during the day, because then the exciting cause is present. The manner also varies with the age. In early youth it is usually by hanging; this, during manhood, is abandoned for the use of firearms; and as the bodily vigor declines in old age, the method by hanging is again adopted.

The discovery of the Challenger has brought up nodules of peroxide of manganese. Mr. Buchanan found in all these presented the concentric layers and intimate structure of coral, and is of the opinion that they have been formed by the slow substitution of peroxide of manganese for the carbonate in the original coral.

Those who have delicate galvanometers should be careful to see that they are not kept in the field of permanent magnets, unless, as in the case of the mariner's compass, they are free to move in the direction of the lines of forces of the magnetic field in which they lie, otherwise they will quickly lose their magnetism.

MM. Treve and Chedeville find that if a current of electricity traverses a coil of wire that surrounds a cooling ingot of cast steel, the steel, when perfectly cool, shows on fracture a finer grain than when the current is not passed. The magnetized steel also had less power of resisting forces of extension and compression.

Our Immigrants.

The statistics of immigration for the year ending June 30, 1873, offer some facts which are curious, and which may probably be assumed to bear a fair average relation to the grand total of immigration in the principles they illustrate. The total immigration being 459,803, we have the following figures in the general division of occupations: Professionals 3,986, skilled workers 48,799, miscellaneous 168,718, not stated 4,868, without occupation 234,432 (chiefly women and children). As to professionals, we have 29 actors, 105 artists, 16 editors, 114 lawyers, 320 physicians and surgeons, 559 musicians, 334 clergymen, 370 teachers, 33 photographers, (including one female, 18 scientific men (sic), and 1 midwife. In the department of skilled workers, we have 3,406 carpenters, 5,716 milners, 4,793 masons, 3,393 tailors, 2,854 clerks, 2,843 mechanics, 2,411 shoemakers, 1,865 mariners, 1,295 auctioneers, 1,994 blacksmiths, 1,599 weavers, 830 dressmakers, 343 jewellers, 670 tobacco and cigar manufacturers, 1 pinmaker, 1 pyrotechnist, and 1 maccaroni-maker. There are 2 clowns, 1 bird-dealers, 16 capitalists, and 113 coachmen. There are 36,983 farmers, of whom 60 are women, 16,259 servants, and 104,423 laborers. There are 1 jockey, 1 mariner, and 8 veterinary surgeons, 1 placiculturist, 16 "railroad men," 1 showman, and 49 sisters of Charity, Mercy, &c., all of which, and more too, it takes to make a world.

The Chicago Iron Workers.

Chicago journals express the opinion that the employes of the various large iron mills in and around that city have a gloomy prospect before them for the coming winter. The Union Rolling Mills will keep their men at work until Christmas-eve only. The Joliet Iron and Steel Company is still busy, keeping its full force employed—paying one-half wages down and the balance in due bills payable in three months. The works will close January 1 and remain so for about one month in order to make repairs. The North Chicago Rolling Mills stopped on November 17, about a time since the company agreed with its employes to pay them one-quarter cash, and give six months' due bills for the remaining seven per cent. interest for the balance, and everything went along nicely until some agitators induced the men to violate their part of the agreement, and demand the cash. The company had so arranged their work as to keep a large number of the poorer men at work all winter, but the strike has rendered it necessary to close the works, and 1,500 men are thrown out of employment. No such trials have been made at this mill since September last.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING

Thursday, November 13th

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brillianteens,
Irish and French Poplins,

Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts,
Blankets,
Lace Curtains,
Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

H. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND DEALERS IN

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,

Successors to Waring & King.

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

37 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1826.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 22 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. F. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, JR.
E. H. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

New Stock of Watches

RECEIVED THIS WEEK AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S

101 Fifth Avenue,

Second Jewelry Store above Smithfield street.

Ladies' Hunting Case Gold Watches, from $25 upwards.
Gent's Gold and Silver Watches, all styles and prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Bahmer, Bros. & Co.

PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

utter, Eggs, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Wool

AND ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

207 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

Consignments Solicited.

Returns promptly made. A liberal advance made on Consignments.

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of the stomach, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all proceeds to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—At Allegheny city, October 24th, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
No. 120 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid or credited on May 1st and November 1st, at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Rules, &c., sent free by mail.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McCLURG, Treasurer. WM. McCLURG, Secretary.
A. Reading, J. T. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Oliver, Wm. Phillips, H. Friedman, Julius Rhodes, R. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND.....63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice Presidents—Jas. B. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.

Isaac Jones, C. C. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. B. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8.

Henry L. Fell & Brother,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 305 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS of every description.

Purchases or Sales made in any of the principal cities.

Information furnished and Dividends and Interest collected and remitted promptly.

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary

BARGAINS.

WM. SEMPLE,

Beginning Monday, November 24, '73.

*AT 70

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 29, 1873.

It seems to be the general impression among moneyed men that the stringency usually experienced in December will be much less oppressive this year than last, and there are some good reasons for believing this will be the case.

The fall purchases of goods were lighter than usual, because the panic came just in time to prevent the country merchants from laying in a heavy fall and winter stocks.

On the other hand the crops of the farmers were marketed early in the season, a large amount having been shipped east before the panic began.

The bulk of these crops go abroad, so that money in payment must flow this way, and the large falling off in our imports shows this to be the case, that Europe is paying for our product in money instead of in manufactured goods. In a general review of the situation, one of our exchanges says:

Concurrent with this accumulation of money, there has been a acting out of the chronic borrowers who have heretofore absorbed a large portion of the supply of loanable capital on the market. The enormous load of railroad bonds which were being carried at this time last year by the various negotiating bankers in New York, and on which money was being borrowed, at any price, from day to day, to keep their schemes afloat, are now thrown entirely out of the market. Thus the avenues for the employment of money, and particularly the speculative ones, are much fewer than at this time last year. After the payment of the January dividends, it seems probable that capital will accumulate in banks, and bank employment in loans on commercial paper, or even into Government bonds, sound railroad stocks, mortgages, and city real estate.

The following statements have been given to the public by two of the "Lloyd" houses.

Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., of Tyrone, Pa., report:

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable	$219,054 81
Mortgage loans	24,783 84
Real estate	137,041 99
Office fixtures	5,328 16
Cash on hand and in bank	16,019 91
Total	$402,159 91
LIABILITIES.	
To amount due depositors:	
Accounts bearing interest	$250,824 63
Other depositors	119,290 31—$369,714 94
Due to banks and bankers	26,687 62
Balance surplus	36,173 35
Total	$432,159 91

In addition to the above, they report the individual property of Mr. Caldwell to be worth $127,714 00.

They propose to reorganize on the following basis:

1. We propose to pay to all of said creditors debt and interest, in full, inside of two years and six months from the acceptance of this offer, in quarterly instalments of 10 per cent., and to pay all interest on certificates promptly when the same falls due.

2. When certificates are held they shall be marked "Extended as per agreement," or surrendered and new ones issued.

3. We will give certificates of deposit to all parties having "balances," or interest bearing accounts on our books.

4. Inasmuch as we own a large amount of real estate, and some of our creditors or others may desire to purchase portions of it we request your consent that we may be permitted to make such sales, the proceeds there, of to be distributed among our creditors.

The Greensburg house of Lloyd, Huff & Co. at first reported their liabilities at $250,577 54 and assets at $333,659 36, showing a surplus of $83,081 82. The affairs of the bank having been placed in the hands of a committee of creditors, they report the actual condition of the house as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
Due individual depositors	$111,689 01
" certificates of deposit	112,691 51
" Pennsylvania R. R. Co	18,305 20
" Banks and Bankers	20,438 23
ASSETS.	$262,933 95
Loans and other securities	$190,945 29
Real Estate	25,146 70
Bonds	12,184 52
Overdrafts	12,346 96
Due from Banks and Bankers	89,406 69
Cash Items	2,101 91
Due from Lloyd, Hamilton & Co	$261,274 60

The Committee propose to collect the assets as rapidly as possible and to pay 10 per cent. dividends whenever a sufficient amount is collected.

The following is a clause in their agreement which commends itself to the consideration of some of the suspended banks of this city:

It is hereby expressly understood and agreed that in the collection of any claims due the said Lloyd, Huff & Co., and in the sale of any real estate owned by them, the said trustees are authorized to receive in payment therefor any evidences of indebtedness against said Lloyd, Huff & Co. to an amount not exceeding *a way the per cent. upon any claim*, the said seventy-five per cent. to be received and credited as a dividend upon such claim; and said claim to receive no further dividend or allowance until all other claims shall have received dividends equal hereto, with the interest accruing thereon.

Mr. Huff announces that he will resume the banking business on his own account, entirely independent of the former concern and of his old partners.

We understand that the Altoona house of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co. have been granted the extension they ask and will soon proceed with their business.

The Latrobe house of Lloyd, Huff & Watt have been succeeded by the Citizens' Banking Co., which acts as trustees in winding up the late firm.

At Irwin's, the house of Lloyd, Huff, Hopper & Co. are succeeded by Beck, Hopper & Co. on the same terms as granted the Latrobe branch.

The East Liverpool Bank takes the place of Messrs. Huff & Co., that firm having received an extension of one year in which to wind up their affairs. Mr. F. D. Kitchel, the managing partner of Huff & Co., is to be the cashier of the new bank.

So that all the branches of this extensive banking combination seem in a fair way of resuming in some shape or other, with the exception of the New York house which has not yet submitted a statement to its creditors.

PHILADELPHIA QUOTATIONS.—November 29, 1873.

Penna. R. R	44
Penna. Scrip	92¾
Reading	93¾
United Co's	114¾
Oil Creek	16
Lehigh Valley	57¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	87
Central Trans	3½
Empire do	97¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 29, 1873.

The market closed rather quiet to-day for all articles, with the exception of grain, for which there was a fair demand, with a firm feeling for corn and oats. The weather continues fine for the season, with a fair steamboat business on our rivers, which continue in a good stage of water.

The following will indicate the receipts of the leading commodities of our city general and produce market, for the twenty-four hours ending on Saturday:

Flour, bbls	2,025	Apples, bbls	254
Cheese, boxes	565	Wheat, sacks	1,199
Rye, sacks	1,750	Corn, sacks	1,021
Butter, pkgs	46	Bacon, pcs	1,259
Potatoes, unsacked	1,500		

The following are the receipts for the week:

Flour, bbls	5,661	Apples, bbls	757
Cheese, boxes	1,936	Corn, sacks	1,937
Wheat, sks	4,830	Oats, sacks	1,021
Rye, sks	903	Oats, sks	4,472
Butter, pkgs	154	Bacon, pcs	15,750
Bacon tierces	91		

The market indicates generally a more encouraging feeling for the incoming week, and confidence is rapidly being restored. Flour—the market is moderately active, and prices continue firm, and will likely continue so as long as the present foreign export demand keeps up. Produce—the demand continues active, and prices accordingly are governed entirely by the laws of supply and demand. Bacon and Provisions—the business is quite the average of the season and prices, although very low, are steady and fully maintained.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted; from store, in a jobbing way, the usual advance to be charged:

APPLES.—The receipts continue ample and the demand is fully up to the average. Choice winter apples are held at from $3.50@4 50; and common to prime at from $1 50@2 50 ₱ bbl.

ASTER BITTERS.—There is pretty fair inquiry, with a supply equal to the demand. Sales at from 65@75c. ₱ gallon; according to quality.

ASHES.—The market continues quiet, with but little doing. The nominal rates are: Soda Ash, common, 6¾@6¾c.; Dressed do., 7¾@8c.; Nitro do., 7½@8c.; Pearl 10c.; Arsenic 6@6½c.; Black Lead 5c.

BORAX.—Refined 26 ₱ lb.

ALES.—The market is firm, with a fair demand. The card prices are as follows: X ₱ bbl; XX, ₱ qr; India ale ₱ ½ bbl; Ragman ale, in kinderkins of 22 gals, $22 50@24; bbls, 44 gals, $42 25@44 gals, 68 gals, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $29 75; Wm. Youngers India pale ale in cases of 5 doz bottles, $3 ₱ doz; Robt. Younges of sparkling ale $3 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's, $3 ₱ doz; Bass, $3 25 ₱ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The demand remains limited, sales were hard to effect with prices ranging from 4½@5 per lb.

BAKERS BAKING POWDER.—Market steady; sales per doz ¼ lb cans, $1 60; ½ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans, $26 00 per dozen.

BUTTER.—There is a steady improving demand for the finer grades and we note sales of extra prime roll at 37 to 38c per lb and gilt edge at 39c; which is regarded as the outside quotation.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet with sales red and red tropped 6½@6¾c; hurl 5½@6c; green 4½@4¾. Hurl 9½@10c per lb.

BEANS.—The supply was fully up to the demand. Prices are without change. We note sales in a regular way $1 90@2 05 per bushel for medium and $2 10@2 15 for Navy.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market continues very good demand for the season, but prices are without change. The card rates are as follows: Extra sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders 9½c; plain 9½c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef, S. C., 15½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 8½c; short rib 8c; clear 8¾; mess pork $16 50 per bbl; hams sausage 10c; lard, refined, tierces, 9c; half barrels 9¾c; buckets 10c; in three ½ caddies 10c; in three 5 caddies 10½c; in three pound pails 12½c; in 5 pails 12¾c per lb.

CARBON OIL.—We have to report a dull market, with prices tending downward. Sales at the works of Y. O. M. co are 10½@11c per gallon, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANNED GOODS.—Moderately active, but prices are nearly nominal. Tomatoes are cheaper now than they have been at any time this season. Peaches have also declined, while Winslow's corn is still holding its own. Tomatoes are being sold in a jobbing way at $2 25 assigt 30 per doz for 3 ₱ lbs.

CHEESE.—The market is moderately active, with a good demand, and the stock on hand is liberal. Prime sales are Young America 13@; nutmeg 12½; New York Goshen 13¾@13c; Ohio dairy 12¾@13c; factory, September make 12½@13c; sweitzer 13@13c.

CIDER.—In good supply with sales at $6@9 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—The current rates are $10 to $15 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Dealers report sales at $7 50 @ per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL.—We have no change to note in prices. The supply is fully equal to all demands. The ruling quotation is $30 per ton for unbolted meal; in a small way from store bolted meal commands $1 60 per 100 lbs.

CRACKERS.—The demand has improved. Dealers appear well pleased with the situation. Prices for the following grades remain firm but unchanged. We quote: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9¾ c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7¼c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—We have nothing new to repo in regard to this article. Prices were as follow s: Boston's Phœnix $2 00@2 20; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $2 00@2 50.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand continues light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11½c per lb by the ¾ bbl, and 12c per lb by the barrel.

MILL FEED.—We have no change to note in prices. One car lot sheltered to-day sold at $16 00 per ton. We quote: Middlings $18@20 per ton; from store $1 25@1 50 per 100 lbs; oats and corn shops, $1 35@1 40 per 100 lbs; bran $14@16 per ton.

NUTS.—We can quote hickory nuts $1 25@1 50 per bushel; black walnuts are dull at $1 75@2 00 per bbl; peanuts firm at 10@12c per lb; chestnuts $1 00@1 25 per bushel.

HAY.—Are dull with an increased sale at 2¼@3c per lb.

SALT.—The market was steady. The rates by the car-load are $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 85 per bbl.

SAPOLIO.—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, the hand sapolio meeting with favor in every-where. By the case of six dozen we can quote it at $6, and for the hand sapolio, $5 ₱ case.

SOAP.—Country soap is in good supply, and dealers are holding it at 6@6c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—Market very quiet at 6¼@6c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR.—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 18c to dealers ₱ gallon; white wine, 25c ₱ gallon and charge for packages.

SEEDS.—The market was devoid of animation. Flaxseed was held at $1 85@1 90. There was no demand for timothy or clover.

WOOL.—A shade higher, with sales of highwines at 96@97c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 1, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports Crude per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Nov. 24	4,064	.....	6,339
Tuesday, Nov. 25	8,929	.....	6,441
Wednesday, Nov. 26	7,432	.....	.....
Thursday, Nov. 27	10,665	.....	2,624
Friday, Nov. 28	6,000	.....	.....
Saturday, Nov. 29	8,509	.....	1,376
Total for week	47,480	.....	16,779
Since Jan. 1	1,751,299	69,835	725,294
To Nov. 29, 1873	1,698,779	69,835	742,013
Same time 1872	1,106,287	115,006	578,193
Same time 1871	1,076,979	97,994	553,170
Same time 1870	987,872	113,727	556,672
Same time 1869	945,018	139,811	415,271
Same time 1868	1,038,107	174,626	49 930

BUSINESS.

The oil trade is far from being in a flourishing condition. Prices are very uncertain as usual in the oil regions, prices have undergone a variety of changes since the date of our last general review. In this market we failed to learn of any transactions in crude. The nominal rates are about 2¾ per gallon. The week's receipts exceeded 47,000 bbls. The rates at Parker's have also varied, ranging from 70@80c per barrel, closing at 80c. Refined remains quiet. We quote nominally 10¼@11, free on cars at the works. The eastern markets was dull, prices weak and uncertain.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past nine years from January 1 to November 29, 1873:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	47,740	47,480

The following are the crude receipts, from all points by river and rail for past nine years from January 1 to

Nov. 29, 1873	1,793,779
Same time 1872	1,106,287
Same time 1871	1,076,979
Same time 1870	987,872
Same time 1869	945,018
Same time 1868	1,038,718
Same time 1867	699,315
Same time 1866	1,154,200
Same time 1865	549,205

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks, by the Allegheney Valley and Pennsylvania railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,995	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	25,150	16,779
Total	26,245	16,779

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1 to November 29, 1873:

	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
Penn.	138,811	173,727	97,094	115,006	69,835
A. V. R. R.	415,271	566,682	583,370	578,193	742,013
Total	554,082	740,389	680,464	693,199	811,848

CRUDE.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. Saturday is generally an off day. The last one was no exception. The sales of crude were 2½ per gallon. The following sales were made at PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls. Union Pipe	80
3,000 bbls.	80
2,000 bbls. United	79½
3,000 bbls.	79¾

REFINED.

Market very dull; no transactions were reported; holders are asking 10¾@11¾c; we heard of no sales.

OIL BARRELS

Dull. City $1.80; country $1.70.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 29.—The *Herald* says the market was quiet and unchanged on upper road and nothing doing during the day at 99½@99¾c. The transactions were very limited in the Oil City market, which are at 95@$1 00. There was more inquiry at Parker's during the morning, but the market closed weaker at 72½@75c for Union House. Refined was quoted at 9¾@10c for local and 10¼c for bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	95
500 bbls upper road, spot	99¾
1,000 bbls upper road, 60 days	99¾
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	95
1,000 bbls Parker's Union pipe	85
1,000 bbls Parker's U	85
3,000 bbls Parker's United pipe	75
2,000 bbls Parker's United pipe	75¾
1,000 bbls Parker's U	75¾

OIL CITY, November 29.—Market unchanged, closing at 98. Crude bulk, better demand, steady prices. Sales, 2,000 December, 62c; 5,000 January 63c. Refined, 13½c; sales, 5,000 13½c; 2,000 high 13¾c; cases 18¾@19¼c. Philadelphia sales 1,000 refined 13c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—Market quiet. S.W. 13¾c. Crude 14½c; cases 18@c; sales none; future, December, 13c; January, 13c; February, 13½c; March and April, 14c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 29.—Market dull and unchanged.

TIDIOUTE, November 29.—Market weak and unchanged; 50c offered, few sales at that.

OIL CITY, November 29.—Market quiet, sales 92½c. TITUSVILLE, November 29.—Market quiet and unchanged, 92½@96.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 29.—Market quiet, 92½c.

[By P. & A. Tel. Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 29, 1873.—*Market very* quiet to-day, with a weak feeling. Sales as follows: 3,000 bbls, upper road, spot..... 92¾
500 bbls, upper road, spot..... 93
1,000 bbls, upper road, regular..... 92¾
1,000 bbls, spot, Oil City..... 95
2,000 bbls, Parker's U..... 85
1,000 bbls, Parker's U..... 80
3,000 bbls, Parker's U..... 75¾
3,000 bbls, Parker's U..... 75¾

PARKER'S, November 29, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and steady. Fairview, 70@75c; Union, 80@85c.

OIL CITY, November 29, 11.30 A. M.—Market weak. Nothing done; asked 92c; bid 90c.

TITUSVILLE, November 29, 11 A. M.—Market weaker; 50c offered all weeks.

NEW YORK, November 29, 12 M.—Crude at 50c; refined 13¾c. Market quiet and dull.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, P. M.—Refined, 13¾c; crude, 14½c; bids, 10c; futures at the following: December, 13¾c; January, 13c; February, 13¾c; March, April, 14c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fleeter Bros	Citizens O W	503
B S Duncan	American O W	235
W Stevenson	Radiant O W	10
J S Duncan	Sunbeam O W	231
S S Duncan	American O W	157
Jos Rathbuff	Monpareil O W	469
Jos Rathbuff	Standard O W	464
Jos Rathbuff	National O W	463
Jos Rathbuff	Brilliant O W	1,011
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	329
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	317
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	219
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	479
D McKelvey	Cosmos O W	211
Fisher Bros	Fairview O W	411
H McKelvey	Star	1,425
H S Duncan	Riverside O W	264
Wm Stewart	Penn O W	473
Total		1,979

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 29, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Unsettled and lower, closing firm; No. 1 spring $1 09@1 09½; No. 2 $1 06¾@1 06, closing at $1 07¾ cash; seller December sold $1 03¾@1 08¾; closed $1 05¾; seller January.

CORN—Dull and declined, closing firmer with part decline recovered: No 2 mixed 45c cash; 45¾@45¾c, seller December; 46c January.

OATS—Steady with moderate demand, but lower; No 2 37¾c, cash; 34¾c January; rejected 32¾c.

RYE—Dull and lower; No 1, 70c.

BARLEY—Active and prices advanced; fall No. 2 $1 34@1 37; No. 3 $1 00@1 06.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork $12 87½@13 00 cash, or December; $12 12½@13 50 January; $13 19 February. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 7¼@7¾c spot; $7 65 seller February. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 4¾c; short rib middles 6½c; short clear 6¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—All packed dressed hogs $4 65.

WHISKY—Steady with moderate demand at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Cotton dull at 18¾c. Flour higher: superfine Western and State, $5 90@6 40; common to good, $6 80@7; good to choice, $7 05@8 40. Whisky firmer at 94¼@95c. Wheat opened higher and closed dull; No 3 Milwaukee $1 50; No 2 $1 52@1 56; No 1 Duluth $1 61; No 1 $1 67. Rye scarce at $1 04@1 06. Barley firm at $1 75. Malt quiet. Corn opened he. ¼ higher, firm mixed western, afloat, 76@77c. Oats a shade better; mixed western afloat, 56@56½c. Barley firm at $1 75. Malt quiet. Corn opened he. ¼ higher, firm mixed western, afloat, 76@77c. Oats a shade better; mixed western afloat, 56@56½c. Barley firm at $1 75. Malt quiet. Corn opened he. ¼ higher, firm mixed western, afloat, 76@77c. Oats a shade better; mixed western afloat, 56@56½c. Eggs firm at 24c. Hay quiet at 90@$1. Hops dull at 30@45c for 1873, 15@18c nearly all spots. Wool firm at 53@62c. Coffee active at 20¾@21c. Groceries quiet. Crude petroleum 8c; refined 13¾c. Pork firm at $13 75. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles weak; long clear 7¾c. Lard easier at 8 3/8@8½c. Butter quiet at 24@26c. Cheese dull at 13¾@13¾c. Metals—Manufactured copper quiet; ingot lake held at 22¾c, cash. Pig iron firm; Scotch $40@45; American quiet at $28@33. Bar dull and unchanged. Russia sheet quiet at 17@17½c, gold. Nails quiet; cut $4 50.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CHICAGO, November 29.—The *Commercial Bulletin* of this evening publishes the returns of the a number of hogs packed at principal points in the west up to, date showing the aggregate number slaughtered in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Peoria, Ill., and Des Moines, Iowa, so far this season is 1,148,000, against 758,370 for the same time last year. All the places mentioned shows an increase with the exception of St. Louis, Louisville, and Peoria. The total number packed here to date is 432,887, against 212,936 for same time last year.

CINCINNATI, November 29.—The number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati during the past week, 24,000; whole number since November 1st 211,000; same time last year 146,000.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, November 29.—The wool demand for domestic is quite active. Sales for the week 1,247,300 lbs. Prices have advanced from 2 to 5c for fine delaine and Pennsylvania fleeces which are most in request, the sales of the week consisting of 700,000 lbs. Fine fleeces for double extra. Pulled wool continues to sell freely; sales of the week comprised Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces; No 1 extra, 60c; extra and above, 65@70c; Michigan, Wisconsin and Vermont 42½@43½c; combing and delaine fleeces 55@60c; unwashed combing 40c; coarse tub 46c; scoured 50a 70c; holls 48@50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The dry goods market continues to improve, and commission houses are decidedly more active. Cotton goods are selling more freely from first hands, but prices continue unsettled and irregular. Cassimeres and woolen shirtings are jobbing at 10 to 10½c. Brown cottons and cotton flannels are more active. For prints the demand. Woolens more in demand. Foreign goods very dull.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 05; amber Michigan, cash, $1 03; seller December, $1 05¾; January, $1 03; seller December, $1 05¾; January, $1 03; seller January, 41c. Dressed hogs, 5¼@; extra, $5 25. Clover seed $5 25@5 65.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI November 29.—Flour firm at $6 50@7 00. Corn steady at 52@53c. Oats steady at 33@35c. Wheat firm at $1 45@1 46. Barley and timothy dull at $1 40@$1 50 bbl. Lard firmer; kettle, 8¾c; steam 8¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 7¾; clear 7c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 7c; clear 7¾c. Hogs active at 5¾c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1 11; seller December $1 09¾; seller January $1 10¾. Corn—demand good at full prices; No 2 34c. Corn steady with moderate demand at 48c. Rye dull; No 1 76c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No. 2 $1 40.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 29.—Wheat dull and steady; No. 1 Red $1 52; No. 2 $1 40. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1 45c; No. 2 43c. Petroleum unsettled and lower at 12½c for standard white car lots.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 29.—Cotton—Demand light and holders firm; held good ordinary at 14¾@14¾c. Flour firm at $5 @ sack. Oats no sales. Corn firm at 52@53. Lard dull at 8¾@9c. Pork dull and declined at 15. Butter firm at 30@30c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 29.—Cotton dull and declined to 14¾@14¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 65c. Oats 50@55c. Provisions quiet. Lard 8½c. Bulk meats quiet at 7½c, all packed. Bacon firm at 6¾@7¾@7¾c. Whisky firm at 95c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—Corn firmer; yellow mixed 75c; white 78c. Oats dull at 57c. Bran dull at 95c. Molasses firmer; prime to choice 42@50c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana 91@92c. Others unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—Flour active; superfine $4 65@5. Wheat dull at $1 60@1 65. Corn 85c. Corn active; yellow 73c. Oats active at 52@ 55c. Whisky firm at 94@94½c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, November 29.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 52. Corn firm at 64@65c. Barley firm; spring Canada held at $1 65.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Shoenberger & Co, 1 car clay; Hussey Wells & Co, 1 car steel scraps; Cowan & Co, 1 car limestone pipe; Chess Snyrhe & Co, 1 car fire brick; Voigt M & Co, 14 pkgs butter; Voigt M & Co, 12 pkgs smoke; Head C & Co, 1 pkg eggs; Head C & Co, 1 pkg butter; W B Barton, 29 brls tar; S & W H Martin, 19 bal sash; Hunter & Co, 2 brls whisky; Knox, Kim & Co, 6 brls oulicts; S P Sarver & Co, 25 bxs 8 candles; Hulett Bros, 194 brls onions; S B Flegg & Co, 150 sacks oats; Wilson Bros, 45 sacks flour; M W Sackett & Co, 6 brls lanterns; Bricker & Son, 31 brls apples; J Hippely, 2 brls apples; shall Bro, 1 d hog; Marshall Bro, 2 quarters beef; M W Rankin, 4 brls nuts; M W Rankin, 1 kg butter; Loh & Kloohy, 5 sacks beans, 2 tubs butter, 6 sacks bans; Kramer Bro. & Co, 2 brls tar; Benjamin & Sons, 5 bbls apples; J. J. Pettit & Co, 12 bbls apples; R. D. Moore, 100 oil bbls; Dauler & Son, 179 cane chairs; Dauler & Son, 31 cane rockers; Dauler & Son, 3 wood chairs; John Kenworthey, 66 wood chairs; John Kenworthey 3 beds, R & G; John Kenworthey, 6 tables; John Kenworthey, 1 safe; Lemon Weise, 8 beds, R & S; Lemon Weise, 6 wood chairs; Lemon Weise, 12 wood chairs; Lemon Weise, 1 wood rocker; E. Fox & Co., 2 tubs cheese.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R.

Beckert & Gerwig, 100 pkg ship stuff; Scott and Gisal, 1 car Rye in sks; M. F. Herron & Co., 1 car baled hay; Brookfield & Co., 10 bbls flour; Brookfield & Co., 40 sks flour; W. Mulhus, 1 car wood; H. Dallinger, 12 pails tobacco; F. L. Seghmeyer, 100 bbls flour; F. W. Jenkins Bro., 100 bbls flour; J. Graham, 1 car of hay; W. J. Meek, 2 cars corn in sacks; George Shaw, 100 bbls flour; Fred Tiefeld, 11 sks barley; Voigt, Mahood & Co., 5 brls apples; Voigt, Mahood & Co., 5 bbls eggs; Loh & Kloohy, 5 sacks butter; Loh & Cooley, 1 bbl eggs; Reese, Owens & Co., 10 half bbls; Voigt & McGraw, 10 bbls whisky.

ALLEGHENY STATION—R. Burton, 1 car staves; S H Spear, 1 car flour; H Cordier, 1 car staves; Gilmore & Co., 1 car bulk wheat; Hartaugh Mf. Co., 5 cars limestone; J. Henry Smith & Co., 5 cars limestone; Isabella Furnace Co., 9 cars limestone; J O Megers, 46 bbls cider; A & J Grotzinger, 2 bbls preen hides; J M Hemphill, 2 cars heading; T Megraw, car staves; W E Cutter, 50 bbls oil; Isaac Hipperly, 175 sacks bran; Jas Thompson, 85 bags oats; A. A. Gallagher, 21 sacks oats; Penn. Salt Mfg. Co., 86 empty carboys; Adams & Co., 113 bags oats; Jno Buckley, 1 car H H goods; Penna Salt Mfg. Co., 2 safes powder; Albert Alderman, 9 bbls lime; Geo Cramer, 1 box lumber; Adams Kingsman, 8 bbls apples; John Hunt, 10 bbls doors; T. S. Baird, 3 cars mules.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co, 8 cars limestone; Shoenberger, 2 cars limestone; Isabella Furnace Co, 22 cars limestone; W C Baughman, 1 car lime; Peoples Gas Co, 6 cars benzine; Pittsburgh Bridge Co, 1 car bridge; Union Planing Mill, 1 car lumber; A V R R Co, 1 car lumber; Lindsay, Sterrett & Co, 1 car lumber; Haworth, D & Co, 75 bbls starch; Shoenmaker & Co, 50 boxs starch; T C Jenkins, 35 boxs starch.

PEN. ELEVATOR—Gist, Fisher & Co, 1 car oats; M K & Co, 5 cars wheat; A A Tahlor, 3 cars oats.

IRON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

November 26.—Scotch pig is without any special activity. There is little or no Eglinton here at present, and the holders are asking $40, with a sale of 50 tons at this price. Glengarnock is also in reduced stock, and may be quoted steady at $39@40. Garsherrie is reported in stock to less than 100 tons all in one hand, and we are assured by the holder that none has been sold at a less price than $45 each, or its equivalent. There is some further inquiry for Coltness at low prices, but we hear of no sales. American Pig is very quiet; the nearest to Lehigh quoted is new at $22, which price 200 tons Allenwown changed hands; No. 2 may be quoted Lehigh and Gray Forge $20@21. There is very little business in either old or new Rails. Scrap is also quiet, $25 is about the asking price for old rails from yard, and $28 for garnerie, stock. 60 tons old Metal and iron sold at $30 for Wrought and 1 cent 25 for Cast. Old Car Axles sold at $40 per ton. No. 7 Wrought, on private terms. Refined bar is still quiet, but nominally unchanged, though buyers have the advantage.—*Shipping List.*

NOVEMBER 29.—IRON—Scotch pig, being in reduced stock and now held in few hands, is somewhat firmer, and higher prices are asked and obtained. The stock of Eglinton is about 100 tons, while that of Garsherrie is also light. The sale of made recently were at low figures, and holders are now asking $40@41 for Eglinton, $41 for Glengarnock, $38 for Garsherrie, and $45 for Coltness. 200 tons Glengarnock sold at $42. In American pig there has been some movement since last week, though prices are not quotably higher. The sales making are either for prompt cash, or very short time. The furnaces in the present unsettled state of affairs are not willing to contract for future delivery, and as a rule bear or nothing being done in that way. Sales are reported of about 4,000 tons No. 3 and 2 X Coleraine, Lehigh and Allentown brands (also including some No. 1 and Gray Forge) at a price equivalent to $20 for No. 2 X delivered here. Most of the consumers are still running on short time, and the large cases have closed entirely, till a better inquiry springs up for their products. New rails are still without change, but prices are nominal; we quote old D. H. $36, and at $37 @38@39; 100 tons T sold on private terms. Scrap in small lots, $27 per ton No. 1 bought and sold at $32; and 50 tons Ihrse Shoes, at a price equivalent to $43, here. The market continues depressed, but quotations are nominally unchanged.—*Shipping List.*

Receipts of Metal.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	6	J Reamer, m	3
J Moorhead, b	1	Caughey & Hallman, m	3
Total			13

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	4	Paul Jones Co m	4
Total			8

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Levy Furnace, O	3	Red Bank Furnace, O	5
McKnight, P & Co, o	6	W Clark & Co, O	2
P D Nicols, m	2	Wilson, G & Co, O	1
Zug & Co, m	2	Lewis, Reiley & Co, o	3
Isabella Furnace, o	15	Rogers & Burchfield, m	3
Total			50

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾@109¾.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1873.

The settlement of the Spanish question, dismissal of the Credit Mobilier suit and a favorable bank statement caused a buoyant tone for the time to-day, and there was a general rally in prices, but at the final close the market was lower and unsettled, in consequence of some doubts about the settlement of the Spanish question, in connection with the rumor of a riot in Havana, the sinking of the Virginius and the concentration of rations and equipments for a large army at Key West.

MONEY

in active demand at 7 currency to 7 gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed up firm, prime bankers' sixty days' sterling selling at 107¼@107⅞; sight, 108¼@108¾.

GOLD

closed steady at 109¾@109¾. The rates paid for carrying were 3-64, 1-16, 7, 6 and 7; per cent., gold; the final rate was 7 per cent. Clearances $42,000,000.

TREASURY OPERATIONS

for the week here included disbursements of $1,300,000 and receipt of $1,400,000 for customs; the imports for the same time were $3 889,000, $3,031,000 being merchandise and $858,000 dry goods.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

strong with considerable business:

U. S. coupons, 1881	15¾	6-20's, '68	15
5-20's, '65	9¼	10-40's	8
5-20's, '64	10¾	New 5's	9¾
5-20's, '65	10¾	Currency 6's	10¾
5-20's, '65, new	14	Bankers Bills	7¾
5-20's, '67	14¾		

STATE BONDS

quiet, except Union Pacific incomes, which were active at higher figures.

Missouri	88¾	Virginia,

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, November 30.

Anger & Co., J. P., Baltimore, Md.....3
Cight, John H., Sharpsburg, Pa.....1
Evans, Enoch, Sharon, Pa.....3
Wareham, Mrs., Bolger, Pa.....1
E. C. NEELEY, Postmaster.

The River Coal Operators.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held on Saturday, John E. Dravo, Esq., in the chair, and J. N. Bonnin Secretary.

It appearing that a few operators were still paying four cents for digging, the meeting was called to effect some arrangement whereby they should conform to the uniform rate of three and a half cents. It was reported that a number of those who had been paying four cents had ceased to do so, and others promised not to pay that price from and after Saturday last. The meeting reaffirmed its action in reducing mining to three and a half cents, and outside labor twelve and a half per cent.

County Register's Business.

The following is the Register's business for the month of November, 1873, as furnished by the Register, Joseph H. Gray, Esq.:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Marshall Short	
William Berry	Joseph Gartside, Mary Ann Berry.
Edward Donton	William Glass.
A. B. Gilfillan	Alex. Gilfillan. John Gilfillan.
John Mitah	
Benjamin Coe	John S. Coe. W. M. Edmundson.
Margaret Walter	Wm. V. Evans.
Samuel Andrews	Rev. J. Douglass. James Andrews.
George Marshall	Wm. Marshall. Eliza Marshall.
Peter Miller	
George Maysmith	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
Marshall Short	Benjamin Heckert	$ 9,000
Wm. Love	Sarah J. Love. Ephra m Love	500
Nancy A. Jones	H. J. Johns	200
Mrs. Mary H. Rodgers	Wm. Fried	7,000
Lavena Huss	John Henry Fowler	3,000
James Dickey	P. Schwendeman	6,000
Sebastian Haid	D. D. Humes	3,000
Lorenz Hoffman	John B. Eych	3,000
Joseph Nixon	Adam Franz	30,000
Catharine M. Hitter	J. H. Jardon	1,800
James Orr	Jacob Ritter	500
Dorothea Hoffman	W. M. Orr	2,400
Mina Dalzell	Annie J. Dalzell	300
Philip Degenhart	Matilda Degenhart	500
Albert Kennedy	Nancy D. Gourd	200
Rosina Hilbert	Elizabeth Weis	300
Andrew McG. Mackey	Fannie V. Mackey	300
Geo. C. Monachan	Margaret Barr	10,000
Henry Miller	Lena Miller	14,000
Adam Venall	John E. Venall	2,500
Margaret Smith	Geo. N. Monroe, Esq.	160
Levi Brannen	Hester Brannen	600
Anna Leonhart	Christian Ritzer	100
E. M. Irwin	Sarah Jane Irwin	4,000
Martin Bran	Mary Brand	300
Jeremiah Sickman	Geo. Sickman	2,000

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Returns of Republican Nominations in Various Wards.

Republican primary elections were held in quite a number of the wards of this city on Saturday last, and so far as we have learned there was good feeling everywhere. The contests, generally, were spirited and a large vote being polled, insures satisfactory nominations. We give below the result so far as it has been possible to obtain. In two or three wards citizen's tickets were placed in the field which we also report:

SECOND WARD.

The successful candidates for Republican nomination in this ward, were:

Select Council—Edward House.
Common Council—D. W. C. Carroll.
Alderman—Capt. Hagan.
School Directors—John Wilson, James L. Marshal, Calvin King.
Assessor—H. W. Strickler.
Judge of Election—Wm. Casley.
Inspector—C. E. Milliken.
Return Inspector—William Linvey.
Constable—George Burgley.

The following citizens' ticket has also been placed in the field:

Select Council—Marion Markle.
Common Council—Joseph S. Finch.
Judge of Election—George C. Woods.
Inspector—Walter S. Beaumont.
Return Inspector—R. H. Wilson.
Alderman—John S. Kennedy.
School Directors—John Wilson, J. L. Marshall, James Irvin.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—Geo. Shaum.
Common Council—S. P. Fulton.
School Directors—John Jahn, John Ochse.
Assessor—John Ochse.
Judge and Inspector—H. Reed.
Inspector of Election—James McAllister.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry Darlington, 162*; S. Jackson, 80.
Common Council—W. W. Thompson, 176*; Gilbert Follansbee, 12.
Judge of Elections—William McKnight, Jr., 240.
Inspector—Beverly Jones, 241.
Return Inspector—W. F. Robb, 241.
Assessor—S. S. Hager, 241*; A. P. Thompson, 89.
Constable—S. Bowden, 204*; J. Smith, 37.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

In this ward of our city the suggestions given below have been made to be voted for on Saturday afternoon next.

Select Council—Hugh McNeill.
Common Council—Peter Walter, Jr., Wm. Bonton, Charles Retzell, William Beincke, Chas. G. Wakefield, Joseph Lantner.
School Directors—John C. Ellenour, Thomas McAnce, P. C. Clapp, Alex. Smith, Jr.
Assessor—James Graham, John Fredman.
Judge's First Precinct—Hugh Kennedy.
Inspector—John Fielding.
Return Inspector—Gus Gardner.
Judge second precinct, John Keown.
Inspector—Leonard Walter Jr.
Return Inspector—George Dutfer.

FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Select Council—John O'Neil.
Common Council—A. B. Hayden.
School Directors—Charles B. Strain, Patrick Dean.
Judge of Elections—Timothy McNerney.
Inspector—Michael Meskell.
Return Inspector—Wm. C. Rafferty.
Constable—James Donovan.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Samuel Morrow, 247; Jacob Keebler, 203*.
Common Council—Edwin Bindley, 257*; Lamartine E. Backofen, 163; William J. Flinn, 300*; J. M. Bobitzer, 43; Henry Tatnall, 96; John M. Kelly, 101.
School Directors—Hugh McMaster, 275; John Wrigley, 201*; Enoch Normecutt, 311*.
Assessor—Richard Sloan, 167; H. J. Thomas, 295*.
Assistant Assessors—Samuel Greer, Jacob Miller, no opposition.
Judge of Election—William Flinn. No opposition.
Inspector—Marshal Fowler, 301*; John E. Everson, 189.
Return Inspector—Samuel Greer, 174; Geo. W. King, 247*; Christian R. Jacoby, 79.
Constable—Bennett Lake. No opponent.

SEVENTH WARD.

David Reed, 122; Joseph Ross, 164*.
Common Council—Samuel Mears, 205*; John Rebman, 60.
School Director—W. Simpson, 203*; W. W. Floyd, 55; Magnus Pflamm, 14.
Judges of Elections—George W. Wilson, Wm. Fleming, 167,*; P. Sprayer, 91.

SEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The following citizen's ticket has been nominated in this ward:

Select Council—George Ober.
Common Council—William Eberhart, Anton Schmitt, C. C. Hax.
School Directors—Edward Foster, John Bert.
Assessor—Jos. Logan.
Assistant Assessor—Lawrence Berbench, Fred Stahle.
Judge of Election—Frank Hopf.
Inspector—Alfred Price.
Return Inspector—Sebastian Zang.
Constable—George Roesch.
Director of Poor—Martin Ley.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council—John B. Haines.
Common Council—W. D. Rolfe.
School Directors—George T. Robinson, Charles Beebe (each two years), M. M. Schneider (two years), James McNeely (one year).
Assessor—M. G. Frank.
Judge of Election—Wm. Henry.
Inspector—Wm. Sheargold.
Return Inspector—James F. Stark.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Select Council—I. G. Macfarland (one year*), Wm. Anderson, (two years*).
Common Council—Dr. John Semple.
Board of Education—Dr. John Semple.
School Director—W. H. Davore, two years, Wm. F. Gardner, three years, Conrad Fix, one year, Levi Ludwick, three years, John Fisher, one year.
Assessor—H. G. Squires.
Assistant Assessors—J. D. Livingstone, Joel Griest.
Constable—Isaac Boal.
Judge of Election—Samuel Creelman.
Inspector—Thomas Fisher, Sr.
Return Inspector—Joel Griest.

The above nominations were made at a meeting and put a ticket in nomination, but we have not been furnished with the names.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION NOMINATIONS.

The Republican caucus to-night was presided over by Representative Maynard. Mr. Wheeler, of New York, nominated J. D. Blaine for Speaker; carried by acclamation. Mr. Orth nominated for clerk, Edward McElrevey, which was also endorsed. N. G. Ordway was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms, receiving one hundred and seventeen votes, and his opponent, Munn, of Illinois, forty-nine. Col. Burkland, a prominent candidate in opposition to Ordway, withdrew in his favor. He was earnestly supported by the entire Indiana delegation. O. B. Buxton was nominated for doorkeeper, the name of his opponent, Scanlon, being withdrawn before the ballot was counted. All these nominees occupied the places for which they were to-night nominated during the former Congress. Henry Sherwood, of Michigan, was nominated for Postmaster, King, the present incumbent declining to be a candidate. The next highest was ex-Representative Lamar, of Mississippi. The Rev. J. G. Butler, the present incumbent, was nominated for Chaplain. Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, offered a resolution, proposing, in effect, to divide the committees on appropriations into five or more committees, and combining with their duties those now performed by several committees on the expenditures of the various departments. He showed the appropriateness of such arrangement, and the advantage it would be to dispatch of public business, but as many believed this was not a proper time for caucus deliberation, an adjournment took place without action on the proposition.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus in the Judiciary Committee room for the purpose of nominating candidates for officers of the House. Wm. E. Niblack presided and Gen. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, was secretary. The following nominations for Speaker were made: Fernando Wood and S. S. Cox, of New York, and J. C. Robinson, of Illinois. The latter withdrew and received 30; Cox, 26; Robinson, 19; A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, 1; and Lamar, of Mississippi, 1. On the second ballot Wood received 44; Cox, 23; Lamar, 1; Robinson, 1, Stephens, 1; and Niblack, 1. Wood having received a majority, was declared the candidate for Speaker. Other officers were nominated, as follows: Clerk, George C. Wedderburn, of Virginia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Peter Rupp, of Wisconsin; Doorkeeper, Charles W. Combs, of Maine; Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Mahon, of Kentucky.

THE CITY BONDS.

Timely Action of the Finance Committee.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Councils, held on Saturday, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all the various commissions for street improvement be requested to report to the Finance Committee the amounts of bonds which have been printed, the amount which have been executed, the amounts which have been sold, and the money paid therefor into the City Treasury; the amount, if any, which have been signed and remain unsold and that they be and are hereby requested to return all blank bonds which may be in their possession to the City Controller.

Resolved, That any other Commission having charge, custody or control of bonds and other property, belonging to the city of Pittsburgh, be requested to make a full and detailed report of their affairs at the earliest date practicable.

Resolved, That the City Treasurer be, and he is hereby instructed to make a full report of all the monies received from and disbursed for all the various commissions up to the 1st day of December, 1873.

It is stated that members of the committee favor and will insist in the meeting of the committee, hereafter, being open.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE THREATENED INJUNCTION ON THE THIRTY SECOND WARD.

In the District Court, on Saturday, before Judge Kirkpatrick, Messrs. Marshall, Acheson and Schoyer, counsel for James Kelly, presented his bill of complaint, setting forth the illegality of the ordinance annexing a part of Wilkins township as the Thirty-second Ward, on the ground that the petition for the same did not contain three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants, as required by the Act of Assembly, and asking the court to restrain the Councils from exercising any jurisdiction over said territory, and also to enjoin the election officers from holding an election therein. City Attorney Bigelow, and Messrs. D. T. Walton and J. F. Slagle appeared on behalf of the city. The bill was read by Mr. Marshall, and the court fixed this morning at ten o'clock, for hearing the argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Annie Wallace, Sparkey & McQuinston	Wm Chadwick, et al., Chris Neelers,
Cal Spender, Robt Arthurs, Lewis Roll, Henry Gimber, Robt Conard, et al., Robt Brown, Ludwig Shafer, Mark Dutmer,	Wm. Lauferan, Addison Couch, J M Miller, Mary J Douglass, Bernard Breen, et al., Pat Fleming, Peter Spelin,

The Directors of the Eureka Insurance Company, whose capital was impaired to the extent of some $80,000 by Secretary Finney, have held a meeting and appointed a receiver. The stockholders will receive about fifty cents on the dollar. It is the intention to wind up the affairs as soon as possible.

THE MONETARY TROUBLES.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank Suspensions.

Some Startling Prosecutions.

The President, Vice President and Treasurer Charged With Conspiracy and Embezzlement.

The report, circulated on Saturday evening, that the President, Vice President and Treasurer of the Mechanic's Savings bank, lately suspended, had been prosecuted, and arrested for conspiracy and embezzlement created great surprise, notwithstanding the fact that starting revelations in monetary affairs have been frequent of late. The president is no less a personage than Mayor Blackmore, the Vice President Alexander Tindle, Esq., a well known and always highly respected merchant of the city, and the Treasurer Mr. GEORGE TINDLE, son of the Vice President, a young man of good reputation and business habits.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank, which was not an old institution, was located on Smithfield St., West Side, between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Alley, and up to the time of the panic it had, we believe, been doing a good business but it was like others compelled to suspend. Pending the preliminary investigation proposed on the charges preferred, it is not proper for us to reiterate statements made upon the streets concerning the prosecutions and hence we confine ourselves to giving the affidavits made before Alderman Strain. We may say, however, that it is reported that the assets of the bank have been found after investigation to be sufficient to pay its liabilities. The Directors have been examining the affairs of the institution for some days past and it is by their direction that the suits have been instituted. A meeting of the creditors of the bank will be held to-day, when, no doubt, a statement of its condition will be made. Following we give, in full, the information on the charge of conspiracy.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. James Blackmore, Alexander Tindle and George D. Tindle City of Pittburgh s. s.

Before me, the subscriber, John A. Strain, one of the Aldermen in and for said city, and ex-officio a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Allegheny, personally came James S. Richardson who upon oath administered according to law, deposeth and says, that at Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny, on the 20th day of October A. D. 1873, on information and belief, this information being made in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Mechanics Savings bank, James Blackmore being President, Alexander Tindle the Vice President and George D. Tindle the treasurer of the Mechanic's Savings bank, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, engaged in the banking business, did falsely and maliciously conspire, confederate and agree together to cheat and defraud the said Mechanics Savings Bank and the stockholders and depositors therein, by taking and loaning to themselves and each other the monies of the said Bank, and by misappropriating the same.

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant may issue, and the aforesaid defendants, James Blackmore, Alexander Tindle, and George D. Tindle, may be arrested and held to answer this charge of conspiracy, and further deponent saith not.

JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of November, A. D. 1873.

JOHN A. STRAIN.

There are separate informations for embezzlement and misappropriation of funds, setting forth as follows: That on or about the 29th day of October, A. D. 1873, "he did then and there embezzle, abstract, and wilfully misapply the funds of the said Bank; and did convert to his own use, and appropriate to the use of others, property, the funds and property of the said Bank, without the authority or knowledge of the Directors thereof."

The defendants, on being notified of the prosecutions, at once entered bail to appear at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

The Loss of Stolen Notes—The Drawers and Indorsers Pronounce them Forgeries.

On Saturday, the directors of the Nation Trust Company published a list of thirty-three promissory notes, with the respective amounts, the dates when drawn and due, and the names of the drawers and indorsers, which notes they state were lost or stolen, between the morning of the 15th and the evening of the 16th of November. These notes aggregate about $114,000, and purport to be drawn by prominent citizens and business men. The bank directors are cautioning the public against receiving or negotiating them in any manner. As soon as the publication was made, a number of the gentlemen named as drawers and indorsers, gave notice to the bank officers, and also through the press, that they knew nothing about the notes whatever—having made or indorsed such paper. Among these were Messrs. W. J. Hammond; Reiter, Savely & Co.; Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens; Wm. Miller; Charles Knap & Co.; Carnegie, Kloman & Co.; Iron City Company; J. J. Booth; Wm. McConway, John Heath, Wm. Welsh & Co., Israel Painter, and others. Indeed, it looks as though the entire batch had been forged, and subsequently made way with to cover up the crime.

It is stated that, among the assets of the Bank found on the cashier's books, are $52,000 in notes represented to be in the possession of Messrs. B. K. Jamison, of Philadelphia; but upon a list being forwarded to that firm, they returned the answer that they held no paper of the kind, and that the notes belonging to the Nation Trust Company, if it has been developed that many of the entries in the books of the bank, preceding the disappearance of the cashier, were false, and that a large force of investigation is pushed, the worse the case appears. By the making of false entries, and the failure to make proper ones the confusion seems inextricable, and it is considered doubtful whether the condition of affairs will ever be reached. The entire business of the bank is now in the hands of a receiver, (John H. Bailey, Esq.) appointed by the various departments, to do the best he can to save what remains of the wreck.

The bill recites that the co-partnership was formed on or about the 1st of January, 1869, under the name of the National Trust Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 200 shares of $50 each, of which the complainant owns sixty shares, for which he has paid $1,050. The change of name to Nation Trust, the fact that the partnership entered into business at 426 Penn street, are next alleged, after which the complainant charges that the members or stockholders in the said partnership or company, or a majority in interest elected a board of directors, as follows, to wit: Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, William B. Brickell, Charles H. Armstrong, William Smith, Wm. J. Friday, Jas. Taylor, M. Graver, P. Kane, Conrad Van Buren, and D. Scarborough, and at the following persons have been acting as officers of said company, to wit—Robert Dickinson as President, James M. Taylor as Vice President, and Robt. J. Grier as Cashier.

THE WATER BONDS AND THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Legal Proceedings Instituted—John H. Bailey, Esq., Appointed Receiver for the Bank.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, before Judge Collier, City Attorney Bigelow presented, on behalf of Robert McGowan, City Controller, and one of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, a bill in equity, asking the Court to restrain the directors and stockholders of the said company from proceeding with its business, and asking for the appointment of a receiver.

THE BILL OF COMPLAINT.

The defendants in the bill are Robert Dickson, Charles H. Armstrong, Edward Miles, William Brickell, William J. Friday, William Smith, Patrick Kane, Spencer, McKay & Co., Robert Liddell, William Shoenberger, William Crawford, James M. Taylor, John W. Taylor, Conrad Van Buren, W. J. Blanchard, John H. McKelvy, Alexander Pitcairan, — Moreland Joseph Dickson, — Marshall, Henry Gerwig, Joseph Lang, John Herron, F. Ardary, Joseph Irwin, Edward Garland, A. Myers, Jos. Myers, and ——Young, and others, doing business under the name of the Nation Trust Company, defendants.

The bill next recites that on or about the — day of —, 1873, the said firm or company became greatly embarassed, and was unable to meet and pay the checks and drafts drawn by depositors upon its deposits, and on the 16th day of November, 1873, it closed its doors and suspended payment, assigning as a reason the unexplained absence of its cashier, Jo-wid—the said Robert J. Grier, and that it has not since resumed payment but is confessedly unable to meet and pay its obligations and liabilities.

The bill then continues: That the said Robert J. Grier, cashier of the said firm, did greatly mismanage its business, waste its assets incur liabilities, and, as your orator is informed and believes, did abstract and make way with its property and effects, to the great damage and injury of your orator, and as he is informed and believes, the said Robert J. Grier is a defaulter to the said company to a large amount, and that the said directors have not taken any steps to secure the assets and property of the said Robert J. Grier, to make good his indebtedness to the said firm, but are allowing it to be daily, as your orator is informed and believes, removed and taken beyond the reach of his creditors, without hindrance or obstruction.

That the said persons acting as officers and directors of the said firm, notwithstanding its suspension as a banking institution, are still in possession of its building, books, assets and properties, and that they control and are able to divert the said property, estate and effects from the creditors of the said firm or company.

That the said property, estate and effects, of the said firm or company are large, consisting of real estate, bonds, notes, bills and accounts, and that the same ought to be placed in the hands of a proper and responsible receiver or trustee, to be realized and distributed without delay among all the creditors of the said firm, in proportion to the amount of the several debts due, or to become due, so as to lessen the individual liability of your orator and other stockholders.

That no settlement of the said partnership accounts hath ever been made between your orator and the other defendants, nor any statement furnished of the condition of the said firm, either of its assets or liabilities.

That the said firm, by reason of its suspension and insolvency, is virtually dissolved, and your orator charges that said defendants ought to be restrained by the injunction of this honorable court from collecting its debts and controlling its assets, and that some proper person ought to be appointed by this honorable court for that purpose, to prevent irreparable injury and damage to your orator and to the creditors of said firm.

Your orator, therefore, prays equitable relief, as follows:

1. That the said defendants, their agents and attorneys, and each of them, be enjoined and restrained by injunction, preliminary, until hearing, and perpetually thereafter, from controlling, collecting, using, or, in any way, interfering with the property, assets, estate and effects, of the said firm.

2. That some proper person may be appointed to receive, take charge of, and safely keep, the property, assets, estate and effects of the said firm, and promptly to collect all moneys which may be due and coming to the said copartnership or company.

3. That an account may be decreed and taken of all and every the said late co-partnership, dealings and transactions, until the time of the expiration thereof; that the debts of the same may be duly paid, and any surplus remaining be distributed among the members and stockholders thereof.

4. Such other relief as to this court may seem fit.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

Messrs. Swoope and D. T. Watson appeared with the City Attorney in support of the bill, and Messrs. Acheson, Brown and Geyer for the bank.

Mr. Bigelow then presented the agreement of the counsel for the bank, that a receiver should be appointed, with the accompanying order for the same. He was about to suggest the name of a suitable person for receiver, when Mr. Acheson asked that the matter be withheld for the present, as they were in consultation in regard to who should be appointed.

Judge Collier suggested that the appointment go over until Monday, but Mr. Swoope stated that it was important that it be made then.

After some little delay, the name of John H. Bailey, Esq., was submitted, and approved by the court.

Mr. Swoope stated that the assets of the bank were $700,000, and the receiver should give bonds in sum of $1,000,000. This was acquiesced in all round, and the bond was fixed in that amount. The bail to be given by the plaintiff was fixed at $100,000.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures for November—The Balance on Hand.

The report of the City Controller on the state of the Finance for the past month, so promptly and kindly furnished by assistant Controller Snodgrass will no doubt, be examined with more than ordinary interest by tax-payers.

We give it below in full:

Diamond Market	$4,017 40	Interest	$1,178 13
Fifth ward Market	5	Salaries	1,783 39
Penn " "	347 60	Fire Department	14,715 41
South Side Market	226 37	Police	15,600 73
Street Engineering	377 02	Water Works	9,662 43
City Weighing Scales	12,291 84	Printing	1,291 67
Monongahela Wharf	598	Diamond Markets	500 87
Allegheny "	1,247	Penn Avenue Market	50
South Side Wharf	898 75	Fifth Ave. Market	197 56
Interest, Interest Account, Oct. Sept.	11,774 89	Penn Avenue Market	267 02
Commissioners, Grahan	305	Monongahela Wharf	643 65
Weighing	124 16	Allegheny Wharf	118
private scales	224 16	South Side Wharf	173 05
City tax Duplicate	2,949 21	Contingent	190
Fire tax, 1873	1,405 67	City Scales	131 70
Fire tax, 1872	19	City Property	19
Oil City Special Tax	695 75	South Side Gas Co.	477 4
Finance	992 71	
Harbor Rents	8,849 49	Roads	1,367 28
Rents, 1873	13,356 28	Surveys	1,477 68
Streets, Grading, and Paving	3,186 75	City Hall, Furniture	500 00
Bonds Sold, Water Rents	20,000 00	Water Bonds, In.	156,186 83
Returned to Loan	50 00	Interest	9,380 50
Vehicle Licenses, Water Works	237 23	Street and Sewer Improvement	13,028 37
Street and Sewer Improvement	5,145 16	Carey Alley, S. S.	653 36
Main street Imp	1,406 75	Epworth Alley, S. S.	500 00
Collins ave Imp	1,678 42	Epworth Alley, S. S.	500 00
Comm.	957 89	Sewer Alley, S. S.	500 00
Neville street Imp	957 89	Roads	18,831 92
Comm.	957 89	
Spruce Alley, South Side	663 68	
Main street Temp.	16,831 52	
Penn Ave Fair End	15,467 48	
Penn Ave., West End	6,389 15	
Cedar street Imp	769 73	
Fifth Ave. Imp	1,985 9	
Wimbledon Imp	1,826 97	
Edwin street Imp	1,864 15	
Taylor street Imp	1,882 85	
Grants	133,297 34	
		$1,260,265 46
Balance in Treasury, November 1, 1873		126,897 97
Receipts for November, 1873		
Total		$1,127,163 43
Disbursements in November, 1873		1,003,867 59
Balance in Treasury December 1, 1873		$ 893,297 34
Deposited in city depositories		866,27 34

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Freehold Bank	$ 281,099 11
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	285,000 12
Wylie Avenue Bank	280,000 11

A LIE FROM WHOLE CLOTH.

Malicious Slanders Concerning the State Treasurer Authoritatively Contradicted.

Reports were industriously circulated on Saturday, in some instances with a dictinct show of malice, that the State Treasurer was a defaulter to a large amount. The sum in default was stated at $400,000, at the beginning, but in the evening the amount had grown to seven millions, and some were bold enough to couple with this defalcation a charge of forgery. On attempting to trace the rumors, however, they could be referred to no responsible source, and seemed to have been put in circulation solely for mischief. Such was also said to be the reports concerning the Water Commission. There was no good or reliable authority for any of the statements, and no one of any sense placed confidence in them. There was no fact given to justify them, and they were evidently the fabrications of the parties who put the stories in circulation.

Since the above was written we have received authoritative information that not only is there not a single syllable of truth, or even of the semblance of truth, in the report, but that the annual examination of the State Treasurer's accounts by the Auditor General was made yesterday, and that they were found to be perfectly correct. The slanderers may be left to their reflections.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

Suter's Improved Grate and Fire-Place.

Mr. W. B. Sutor, of this city, has designed and patented a grate and fire-place, which is a decided improvement on those heretofore in use, both as regards economy and comfort. For the benefit of those interested we may state that Mr. Sutor will dispose of rights to manufacture and sell the improved grate and fire-place, and can be seen at No. 2, Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa." The following letter, from persons who have practically tested the invention, briefly but satisfactorily sets forth its merits:

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24th, 1873.

Mr. Wm. B. Sutor: DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, have satisfactorily proven by using your Improved Grate and Fire-place which we have in use in our house, that it completely fills every requirement that we have yet seen. First, it radiates more heat for the amount of fuel used; secondly, it is a great economizer of coal and smoke, for the reason that ashes are riddled, and the ashes and cinders decomposed in separate vessels, the latter ready to be carried out, and the latter ready to be returned to the fire; and this is done simultaneously with clearing the fire; thirdly, the fire is better cleaned by means of a damper, that enables us to keep a fire over night with ease; fourthly, it is safe. Last, but not least, it is altogether the "cleanest" fire-place it has ever been our lot to work with, which, to the busy housekeeper, by no means ranks the least of its great recommendations it can have. Yours, Respectfully,

[MATH] JAS. E. WEAVER,
A. S. WEAVER,
MARGARET MCLAREN.

S. McCLEAN & CO.

Another Meeting of Creditors Called.

The following circular has been addressed to the creditors of the firm of S. McClean & Co.:

SIR: You will please personally meet with the other creditors of S. McClean & Co., bankers, at No. 121 Fourth avenue, (C. H. Love, Esq.'s., back office,) on Thursday, Dec. 4th, 1873, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., promptly, for the adoption of such new measures as will facilitate the settlement of this business promptly, without further legal complications and unnecessary expenses, etc. Trustees from among the creditors must be appointed, (instead of an assignee ship) to take McClean's assets, and provide *pro rata* at once, and not await further depreciation and debtor's embarrassments, as has occurred by delaying settlement thus far. Be prompt. Be present in person only.

CITY MATTERS AND BRIEFS.

The city election takes place to-morrow.

The Board of Allegheny School Controllers meet to-morrow evening.

A woman was run over on Saturday evening by a buggy on Beaver Avenue, Allegheny, and considerably injured.

A little son of officer John Merriman, of Allegheny, fell upon a sharp stick on Saturday evening, and lacerated his neck severely.

John Murray was arrested last evening in Allegheny, and placed in the lockup on a charge of stealing coal from the railroad cars in Manchester.

A horse attached to a buggy ran away on Chestnut street, Allegheny, yesterday. The driver was thrown out of the vehicle, but did not suffer much.

Several industrial establishments in Belleville, Ont., were destroyed by fire on Friday night, causing a loss of $25,000, and throwing fifty men out of employment.

"The New York *Sun* gives notice that all journals are at liberty to copy the editorials of that paper without giving credit. The *Sun* is perfectly safe there. No decent or solvent paper would dare to copy its infernal lies without giving credit, in sheer apprehension of a suit for libel or a horsewhipping for defamation."—*Chicago Post.*

Owing to a stress of weather, the monitor Manhattan was compelled to put back to League Island on Friday night. She labored so heavily in the seas that a leak was made under her turret, through which the water poured in immense quantities. Her commander thought she must go down, and had the boats cleared and life-preservers distributed to the men.

John Robinson who for some years past has figured conspicuously in police reports and before the criminal court was yesterday fined $100 by the Mayor for disorderly conduct and is held for bail on a charge of aggrevated assault and battery preferred by Alderman McMaster. On Saturday evening Robinson at the sauce while they were in a house on Wylie avenue.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

An Injunction to Be Applied for To-Day.

Copy of the Bill In Equity.

The Court Asked to Restrain the Election Officers.

Alleged Unconstitutionality of the Act's Calling the Convention.

On Saturday we stated that a number of prominent legal gentlemen were engaged in preparing a bill in equity, setting forth the illegality of the new constitution, with a view to asking the court to restrain the election officers from proceeding with the election. It was anticipated that the bill would have been filed on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas, but this could not be done owing to the fact that the document had not been printed. George Shiras, Jr., one of the counsels gave notice to the court that the application for an injunction would be made on Monday, (to-day,) by which time the bill would be had in printed form. Messrs. Brett Woods, Reese Owens, and others, are complainants, and the Court will be asked to restrain Sheriff Hare, the County Commissioners, and others from issuing any papers, or from incurring or paying any expenses for or on account of the election as ordered by the Constitutional Convention.

Notice of the intended application has been served upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. M. S. Quay, who is made a party to the bill.

THE BILL.

The following is the text of the bill.

In the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county, sitting in Equity. No.—. December Term, 1873.

Robert Woods, Reese Owens and others, Plaintiffs, vs. M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; John H. Hare, Sheriff of Allegheny county; James G. Murray, Jacob Stuckrath and August Beckert, Commissioners of Allegheny county.

To the Honorable, the Judges of said Court:

Your orators complain and say:

1. That they are citizens and tax-payers of the County of Allegheny and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and resident holders of real and personal estate in said county, and qualified electors of said Commonwealth.

2. That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed "An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of a convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania," which was approved by the Governor on the 21 of June, A. D. 1872, wherein and whereby authority was attempted to be given to the electors of said Commonwealth to vote whether a convention should be called to amend the Constitution of said Commonwealth. That under and in pursuance of said act, an election was held in said Commonwealth on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1872, and upon casting up the votes polled thereat it was ascertained and declared that there was a majority of the qualified electors voting at said election who had voted for the assembling of said convention.

3. That the said act so passed and under which said election was held is unconstitutional, and conferred no legal power upon said electors to vote for the assemblage of a convention to amend the Constitution of said Commonwealth, because the mode and manner of amending said Constitution is especially provided by the tenth article thereof; and the act of Assembly aforesaid is repugnant to and conflict with said tenth article, which is in the words following, to wit:

"ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS.

"Any amendment, or amendments, to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate, or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment, or amendments, shall be entered upon their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county in which such a newspaper shall be published and if in the Legislature next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed in by a majority of the members elected to the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people in such manner and form as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the qualified voters of this State voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the Constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years: *Provided*, That if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly."

4. That after the passage of said act and the election held in pursuance thereof, the General Assembly of said Commonwealth passed an act, entitled "An act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution," which was approved by the Governor on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1873, by the terms whereby it was illegally attempted to confer upon the qualified electors aforesaid the right to select delegates to said convention, in violation of the mode laid down in the proceedings of Pennsylvania aforesaid; and in violation of the first section of the third article of said Constitution, which gives to every qualified elector the right to vote at all elections and not as by law are to be chosen to fill the offices, places and stations known to and recognized by the Constitutional laws of this Commonwealth, which is as follows:

"ARTICLE III.

"OF ELECTIONS.

"SECTION 1. In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom, and returned, shall, after residing in this State six months: *Provided*, That while the seat of the government of the United States, or any of the offices thereof, shall be within this State, no elector shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the government of the United States, or of this State, or while a student of any college or seminary of learning, or while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense, or while confined in public prison."

5. That the said Constitutional Convention proceeded to and did change the language and alter several of the provisions of the 9th Article of the existing Constitution of the Commonwealth, commonly called the "Bill of Rights," in materiaal and essential parts, contrary to the limitation imposed upon said Convention by the 2d proviso of the 4th section of the Act of April 11th, 1872, aforssaid, which said proviso is in the following, to wit: "That nothing herein contained shall authorize the said Convention to change the language, or alter in any manner the several provisions of the 9th Article of the present Constitution commonly known as the "Declaration of Rights," that the same shall be excepted from the powers given to said Convention; and shall be and remain inviolate forever."

6. That said Constitutional Convention arrogated to itself the exercise of legislative powers in violation of the existing Constitution of Pennsylvania, and in disregard of the Act of Assembly under which the said Convention delegates were elected, and did undertake to, and did pass what is termed "An ordinance for submitting the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof," whereby and whereby it did illegally ordain that the election on said amended Constitution should be held and conducted as in said "Ordinance" prescrib